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Ceremony to Stress Bush's Symbols of Faith and Family

By Michael Oreskes
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — George Bush's inauguration will be a festival of glowing television images aimed at bringing him the final step out of Ronald Reagan's shadow and removing the remaining political scars from a election campaign dominated by harsh television commercials.

Mr. Reagan will snap off a final salute, but otherwise say little. Mr. Bush may return the salute and will say much. The doors of the White House will be thrown open to the people. The Bush family will be everywhere and at the moment Mr. Bush becomes president he will be wearing a dark business suit, not formal clothing.

From the fireworks Wednesday evening that opened the celebration to the church service on Sunday, Mr. Bush's newly forming administration hopes the images will be of family, religious values, openness and, perhaps most importantly, of Ronald Reagan walking gracefully off the White House stage without upstaging Mr. Bush as he walks on.

"An inaugural can in many ways set the stage for governing and tell the world an awful lot about the kind of president that's coming," said Stephen M. Studdert, who is organizing the inauguration for Mr. Bush.

[Mr. Bush said Thursday that he would not be rushed into a summit with the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, or a hasty arms agreement, and he warned the Palestine Liberation Organization to stand by its renunciation of terrorism, The Associated Press reported.

["I don't think progress is to be measured solely on whether there's a summit meeting," Mr. Bush told wire services. "What I don't want to do and won't do is schedule a meeting just to have it said that we're having a meeting, because I don't think that does anything but needlessly raise expectations with little chance of fulfilment."

[Mr. Bush seemed to differ with Mr. Reagan's statement Wednesday that the United States should reconsider the treaties to turn over the operation of the Panama Canal to Panama, if the military leader, General Manuel Antonio Noriega, remains in power. "I'm a great believer," Mr. Bush said, "that once a treaty is entered into and ratified, it ought to be kept."]

The television networks estimate that as many as 40 million Americans will be watching as Mr. Bush takes the oath of office and delivers his inaugural address at noon Friday. Many will stay tuned for the inaugural parade that afternoon.

CBS estimates that 15 million to 20 million people would probably be watching Thursday night when the Presidential Inaugural Committee has purchased two hours of prime time on that network to broadcast the inaugural gala.

For Mr. Bush, his aides agree, it is an important opportunity to shape himself in the eyes of an American public that remains uncertain about the man they have elected president and where he plans to lead them.

Mr. Bush and his advisers have been concentrating first in fostering the impression of Mr. Bush as an involved, caring president. The

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Barry Thumma/The Associated Press

President and Mrs. Reagan wiping away tears while bidding farewell to White House staff members.

On Page 3

Critical problems are facing the Republicans.

A schedule of planned inaugural events.

No badge or scepter will be transferred, just codes that will stay near Bush.

Bush hates to walk by a hand without shaking it — and security officials have the shivers.

Soviets to Cut Some Tactical Nuclear Arms in Central Europe

By Robert J. McCartney
Washington Post Service

VIENNA — The Soviet foreign minister, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, announced Thursday that the Soviet Union would dismantle some of its short-range nuclear missiles and some nuclear-capable artillery pieces as part of its previously announced withdrawal of military units from central Europe.

Mr. Shevardnadze, addressing the last day of the Vienna review meeting of the 35-nation Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, also said that Moscow agreed with the NATO position that negotiations on reducing conventional forces in Europe should focus on setting agreed ceilings for how many tanks, artillery and troops each side should have after arms reductions are completed.

That approach, he said, would avoid "the bitter experience" of previous conventional forces talks, which bogged down for more than a decade because of a dispute over how many conventional forces each side had to begin with. It was the first time that the Soviet Union has publicly said that it agrees with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization on that point.

Mr. Shevardnadze also announced that the Warsaw Pact would make public its data about both military alliances' troops and armaments in Europe by the end of January. NATO issued such figures late last year and is eagerly awaiting the version of the Warsaw Pact.

U.S. and other Western diplomats welcomed Mr. Shevardnadze's statements as "encouraging," but said that the number of short-range nuclear missiles to be dismantled was quite small compared with the total Soviet arsenal of such weapons. Short-range nuclear weapons, also called tactical nuclear arms, are those with a range of less than 300 miles (500 kilometers).

The diplomats also expressed concern that Mr. Shevardnadze was seeking to increase pressure on NATO, and on West Germany in particular, to resist Western plans to modernize NATO's short-range nuclear weapons.

An army information officer at the London-based International Institute for Strategic Studies, Philip Mitchell, said that Mr. Shevardnadze's announcement meant that only 24 short-range nuclear missile launchers were to be dismantled. The Warsaw Pact has nearly 1,400 such launchers, compared with fewer than 100 for NATO.

Mr. Shevardnadze renewed Soviet appeals against modernization and for negotiations on reducing short-range nuclear weapons.

He lauded the Vienna meeting, which on Sunday approved a landmark East-West document providing for strengthened human rights safeguards, improved East-West trade and a major new round of conventional forces negotiations.

"The Vienna meeting has shaken up 'the Iron Curtain,' weakened its rusty supports, made new breaches in it, and sped up its corrosion," Mr. Shevardnadze said in his speech. "It has caused the Cold War's riverbeds to shrink under the pressure of warm currents."

Asked at a news conference later how he could support the existence of the Berlin Wall while condemning the Iron Curtain, Mr. Shevardnadze said: "These are two completely different things."

President Mikhail S. Gorbachev, announced at the United Nations in December that the Soviet Union would withdraw six armored divisions from East Germany, Czechoslovakia and Hungary by the end of

See CUTS, Page 2

Chicago Markets Investigation Reported

By John Meehan
International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — Federal investigators have uncovered evidence of widespread fraud at the Chicago Board of Trade and the Chicago Mercantile Exchange while posing as floor traders at the world's largest commodities futures markets, it was reported Thursday.

During a two-year probe headed by U.S. Attorney Anton Valukas, undercover FBI agents obtained jobs at commodities firms suspected of illegal activities, recording conversations on the trading floors as some of the allegedly illicit transactions took place, according to a story in the Thursday editions of the Chicago Tribune.

The newspaper, quoting unnamed sources close to the investigation, said brokers operating by themselves or in collusion with other commodities dealers rigged trades that prevented their customers from receiving fair-market prices for their transactions.

Between 50 and 100 brokers, floor traders and commodity firm executives are being investigated, and the amount of money involved could range into millions of dollars, according to the newspaper, which did not name any firms or individuals.

Although Mr. Valukas reportedly met with Attorney General Richard Thornburgh last Friday in Washington, the Tribune said arrests and indictments are still a month away.

Specifically, federal investigators were focusing on "bucket trades" that were outlawed by Congress in the 1930s. This is the term given to transactions in which brokers would throw into the trash, or bucket, orders while keeping their customers' funds.

In a more sophisticated form, a dealer would notify a client that he executed an order to buy or sell a contract at above or below the actual price.

Simply put, a broker could might inform a customer that he sold a contract for $100 when the actual price was $125. The broker would then pocket the $25. Dealers could disguise such actions by sending false receipts to their clients after executing orders.

Given the frenzied action in the commodity exchange pits and the trust that develops among traders, the potential for abuse has always existed.

If collusion did exist, dealers could face charges under the federal Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act. So-called RICO charges are possible if there is evidence of a criminal conspiracy. Mail and wire fraud charges are also possible, as well as civil suits on behalf on customers.

The reports stunned many dealers in Chicago as well as their counterparts in New York, who have been preoccupied in recent years with the federal probe into insider trading in stocks.

"I'm at a lost. I don't know what's going on," said a commodities dealer for a major New York brokerage.

Adding to the confusion was the lack of any official confirmation. A spokesman for the U.S. attorney said his office "refuses to confirm or deny" the existence of an investigation.

Officials at the Commodity Futures Trading Commission in Washington, which regulates U.S. commodity exchanges, offered the same response.

At the same time, the commodity exchanges did not shed any light on the report. "We have yet to be enlightened by the FBI or anyone else," said a spokeswoman for the Chicago Board of Trade. "We don't know whether there is or isn't an investigation."

Chicago Mercantile Exchange officials were unavailable for comment.

South Africa Swears In An Acting President

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — The South African minister for constitutional affairs, Chris Heunis, was sworn in Thursday as acting president while President Pieter W. Botha remained hospitalized with partial paralysis of his left side after a stroke.

Colonel R. Cloete, the commanding officer of the Cape Town military hospital, into which Mr. Botha was admitted, said the stroke had affected the motor area of the right side of the brain and, as a result, the left arm and left leg had been "weakened."

Colonel Cloete said that the speech of Mr. Botha, 73, was not affected, and that computer tomography had shown that in the past 24 hours there had been no extension of the lesion of the brain. He described Mr. Botha's condition as stable.

After a brief ceremony at Mr. Botha's office in Cape Town, attended by a handful of cabinet ministers, Mr. Heunis said, "We will continue within the parameters and policy guidelines laid down by the state president."

He said this would be done "as a team together and in the interests of our country."

The temporary appointment of Mr. Heunis, required under the South African Constitution if the president is unable to perform his duties, suggested that Mr. Botha will remain bedridden for some time and considers himself unable to run his office from the hospital. The was taken there Wednesday after being stricken by what aides said then was a mild stroke.

Mr. Botha's press secretary, Jack Viviers, said that the president spent a restful night, and that his condition had "stabilized further."

Before Colonel Cloete issued his

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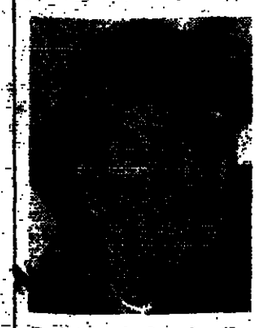
Kiosk

Prague Police Beat Protesters

PRAGUE (Reuters) — Policemen wielding riot sticks stormed into a crowd of more than 2,000 demonstrators Thursday, pinning many to the ground and beating them severely, in the fifth consecutive day of political protest in Prague.

Many people cried: "Gestapo, Gestapo, Gestapo." Witnesses said the police used their toughest tactics so far to crush the latest demonstration in the capital.



Paul Gauguin, here in a detail of "Self-Portrait with Hat," sometimes thought himself mad. Page 7.

General News

Yugoslavia appointed Ante Markovic, a backer of economic change, as its new prime minister. Page 2.

Weather Page 2
Crossword Page 8.

Dow Close
Up 0.54

The Dollar
In New York

DM	1.855
Pound	1.7645
Yen	128.675
FF	6.3215

European Rates Raised to Stem Dollar

By Ferdinand Protzman
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — The Bundesbank, West Germany's central bank, led a concerted round of European interest-rate rises Thursday in a bid to weaken the dollar and curb inflationary pressures.

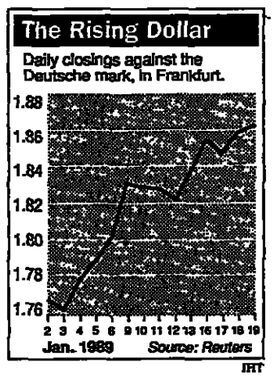
The moves, which were followed by repeated, coordinated dollar selling in foreign exchange markets by European central banks and the U.S. Federal Reserve, barely dented the dollar's rise in Europe, but the currency fell in New York.

The dollar ended at 1.8550 Deutsche marks in New York, down from 1.8725 DM Wednesday. The U.S. unit also slipped to 128.675 yen, from 128.700.

At its regularly scheduled meeting on Thursday, the Bundesbank's policy-setting central bank council raised the discount rate to 4.0 percent from 3.5 percent and lifted the Lombard lending rate from 5.5 percent to 6.0 percent, effective on Jan. 20.

Commercial banks peg their lending to customers on the discount rate, which is the fee charged on banks' medium-term borrowings from the Bundesbank against securities as collateral. The Lombard rate, which is less frequently used, is the fee charged on banks' short-term borrowing from the central bank against bills as collateral.

In coordination with the Bundesbank, Switzerland, Austria, France and the Netherlands also raised their key interest rates Thursday.



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Economists said the actions indicated that the major industrial nations are growing concerned about the dollar's recent gains and the threat such a rise presents to their attempts to redress global trade imbalances.

"It clearly shows the Bundesbank's determination to resist a devaluation of the Deutsche mark," said Brendan Brown, an economist with County NatWest in London.

"Now, more than before, the central banks have a good reason to see the dollar lower," said Howard Kurz, an economist with Buchen, Kurz & Co. in New York.

"Interest rates in the United States are effectively capped by the dollar's strength, there are some faint signs that the U.S. economy is slowing and the most recent trade figure was truly miserable," he said. "So now the central banks are trying to put on as much pressure as they can to push the dollar down."

In a statement released after the meeting, the council, consisting of the Bundesbank's directorate and the heads of the 11 state central banks, said the decision was aimed at curbing inflation and supporting the Deutsche mark on the currency markets. Karl Otto Pöhl, president of the Bundesbank, chaired the meeting.

"With these measures, the Bundesbank is continuing its policy of dampening money supply growth and working against a tendency towards rising domestic prices as well as a further decline in the mark," a Bundesbank spokesman said.

Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg of West Germany said in a statement released in Bonn, "With its decision today to raise key rates, the Bundesbank has underlined its policy of maintaining stability."

Mr. Stoltenberg said the Bundesbank action was also influenced by recent market developments regarding interest rates, but that West Germany's interest rates are still significantly lower than those

See RATES, Page 15

The Associated Press

Mr. Shevardnadze arriving Thursday at the Vienna conference.

West German Opinion May Be Soviet Target

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The Soviet Union's announcement that it will withdraw some tactical nuclear missiles and artillery from Eastern Europe is aimed at the West German government as it moves closer to a decision on modernizing short-range nuclear weapons, according to West European military analysts.

The fact that the Soviet foreign minister, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, entrusted the first announcement of the pullout to his West German counterpart, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, was a clear indication that he had West German public opinion in mind, the analysts said.

Since West Germany is where the modernized NATO arms would be based, that country is crucial to the alliance's plans for the new battlefield nuclear weaponry. Mr. Shevardnadze told reporters at the conference on European Security and Cooperation in Vienna that Moscow regarded the plans of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization as "a step backward" in arms control.

Mr. Shevardnadze said the Soviet nuclear weapons would be withdrawn as part of the pullout of 50,000 troops from Eastern Europe that President Mikhail S. Gorbachev announced in December.

"In announcing the withdrawal of six tank divisions last December, Gorbachev was saying ipso facto that the organic armament of those divisions would also be withdrawn," said François Heisbourg, director of the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London.

"The Frog and SS-21 missiles are part of that armament," he said. "So it's possible that some smart bureaucrat in Moscow decided that some political mileage could be derived from this. The numbers are relatively trivial — about two or three percent of the total number of Frogs and SS-21s."

Mr. Heisbourg said this compared unfavorably with NATO's reduction in the number of battlefield nuclear weapons to 4,000 from 7,000.

He said the Soviet announcement could cause major problems

See TACTIC, Page 2

Soviet Census: Glasnost by the Numbers

By Bill Keller
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — In a high-rise apartment complex in the Proletarsky district of Moscow, a census-taker handed a 75-year-old woman a card listing sources of income. After an awkward moment, the woman admitted she could not read it.

The census-taker duly recorded this information on his tally sheet in the space for literacy. Looking on in fascination, Murray Feshbach recorded the event, too, and instinctively began contemplating its significance.

For Mr. Feshbach, the West's leading detective of Soviet demography, the chance to accompany a Moscow enumerator on his rounds Friday for the 1989 decennial census was the latest boon in a *glasnost*, or openness, bonanza, and a tribute from a system that has not always welcomed his interest.

For more than 30 years, Mr. Feshbach, who is based at Georgetown University in Washington, has been reading between the lines of the Soviet census and divining secrets that shaped America's view of this enigmatic country.

By careful reading of data and gaps in data, Mr. Feshbach has shed light on the atrocious state of public health, the impending problem of the military with non-Russian speaking minorities, the disorders of Soviet industry, the plight of Soviet women.

His ability to unearth and his eagerness to share the latest figures on infant mortality in Uzbekistan, abortion rates, the incidence of typhoid or the percentage of rural hospitals without running water have made him a genial ganglion in an international network of economists, diplomats, military analysts, demographers and journalists.

Now, liberated by the greater openness and driven by the demand to discover why their society often does not work, Soviet scientists are compiling and publishing statistics so fast that Mr. Feshbach has jokingly complained to Goskomstat, the State Committee on Statistics, about a conspiracy to ruin the health of Western demographers.

"We have 14 students dumping data into a computer bank, and we still don't have enough kids to do it," he complained last week, on his 15th foraging trip to the country that absorbs him. "You should see my rooms. It's worse and worse. Which means it's better and better."

In recent weeks, the Soviet data-mongers have churned out the first population handbook since 1975, the first labor survey since 1968, the first industrial statistics handbook since 1964 and the most detailed state budget ever.

When the preliminary results of last week's census are released in April, it will include the first survey of Soviet housing conditions since 1920.

This is data nirvana, and they are not numbers without purpose. Mr. Feshbach and his fellow students expect to discern from these numbers important trends: the rise of ethnic minority population, the mobility of labor, the aging of the Soviet population and the burden that poses for the health care system, the inefficiency of industry.

Mr. Feshbach's pulse raced last week when he was told that the Soviet authorities expected to publish soon the long-buried 1939 census, and maybe, just maybe, the 1937 interim census. These documents would provide Western students with a mine of information about the millions killed or sent to Siberia in Stalin's purges.

Until 1981, Mr. Feshbach worked for a branch of the U.S. Census Bureau, then he took early retirement during a budget crunch. He is now 59.

Although his work is studied in the Soviet

See CENSUS, Page 2

Reuters

PAINED — Mats Wilander of Sweden, the world's top ranked tennis player, lost Thursday to Ramesh Krishnan of India in the Australian Open's second round. Sports, Page 17.

Reuters

Ante Markovic

Yugoslavia Appoints a Liberal as New Leader

Reuters

BELGRADE — Ante Markovic, a skilled politician from Croatia viewed as a Western-oriented backer of liberalizing economic change, was named Thursday as the new prime minister of Yugoslavia.

A political rival of the country's Communist Party leader, Stipe Suvar, Mr. Markovic was appointed by the collective State Presidency to try to lead Yugoslavia out of its economic crisis.

He replaces Branko Mikulic, who resigned Dec. 30 in a parliamentary showdown with regional leaders over the severe economic problems, reflected in a $22 billion foreign debt, 251 percent inflation and 1,700 strikes in 1988.

Mr. Markovic, 64, was named to serve as prime minister until the end of Mr. Mikulic's four-year term, which expires in May 1990.

His appointment was seen by Western and Yugoslav analysts as evidence that a political compromise might have been struck between the two largest Yugoslav republics, Serbia and Croatia.

Analysts said the appointment also signaled that Yugoslavia might move more firmly toward liberal economic changes that party conservatives resisted last year.

Western diplomats hailed the appointment and said it would please Yugoslavia's Western creditors.

Mr. Markovic has served as president and prime minister of Croatia, as a member of the Communist Party's policy-making Central Committee and on committees drafting economic changes.

He is the only Yugoslav politician who has openly said that a multiparty system is inevitable if the Communist Party fails to yield to pressure for reforms.

An experienced industrial manager, he has supported liberal foreign investment laws and closer economic ties with the West.

Mr. Markovic is the main political rival to Mr. Suvar in Croatia. Mr. Suvar rose in the party as an ideologist. Mr. Markovic was propelled by his success heading the region's main industrial enterprise, the Rade Koncar motor combine.

Mr. Suvar is under pressure in Serbia and the Montenegro region to quit his party leadership post because he endorsed the use of riot police to crush street protests in Montenegro in October.

The appointment of Mr. Markovic must be approved by parliament, but this is usually routine.

The eight-member presidency passed over a Serbian candidate for prime minister, Borisav Jovic, 60, who is the chief lieutenant of Serbia's populist Communist Party leader, Slobodan Milosevic.

Reagan Drops Ban On Libya Oil Firms

By David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan on Thursday authorized American oil companies to resume their operations through *European subsidiaries in Libya* even as his administration renewed its assertions that the Libyan leader, Colonel Moammar Gadhafi, still actively supports international terrorism. This was the original reason for banning the companies' activities there.

The decision permits the Treasury Department to "modify" special licenses already issued to the firms in 1986 to avoid Libyan seizure of their assets so that they can now "resume their operations in Libya, transfer operations to foreign subsidiaries, or sell their assets if they so desire."

The White House spokesman, Marlin Fitzwater, justified the action, taken one day before Mr. Reagan leaves office and six months before a Libyan deadline for a decision, by saying it would end "the significant financial windfall" Libya has been enjoying by selling the oil belonging to the five American companies.

U.S. officials estimated that "windfall" at $200 million since Mr. Reagan imposed stiff economic sanctions on Libya on Jan. 7, 1986, banning all U.S. trade, travel, loans and commercial transactions of any kind with Libya.

At that time, the president also ordered American companies to end their operations and divest their assets in Libya and told the 1,500 Americans working there to leave immediately.

Subsequently, on Feb. 7, 1986, the administration granted the five American oil companies — Conoco, Marathon, Amerada Hess, Occidental and W.R. Grace — special "exemption licenses" allowing them to negotiate agreements with Libya to avoid default on their contracts that would permit Colonel Gadhafi to nationalize their assets, then estimated at over $1 billion.

Colonel Gadhafi agreed to so-called "standstill" agreements signed in July 1986 and valid until June 30, 1989, suspending the companies' operations without prejudice but also allowing the Libyan government to sell the companies' share of Libyan oil.

Although no U.S. decision was required before June, the oil companies involved have been pressing the Reagan administration for months to make a decision. Mr. Reagan apparently decided to relieve the incoming Bush administration of another difficult issue.

The decision is complicated, and U.S. officials were unable to clarify some important aspects of what the five U.S. companies will now be allowed to do.

The U.S. trade embargo against Libya and the freeze on Libyan assets in the United States, renewed by Mr. Reagan for another year on Jan. 7, remain in effect. Americans are also still banned from traveling to Libya and there is no change in a prohibition on travel-related transactions of money there.

As a result, Mr. Redman said, "U.S. oil companies will not be allowed to export goods from the U.S. to Libya, import goods from Libya to the U.S. or have U.S. nationals work in Libya."

The companies can, however, "use third-country nationals and third-country goods in their Libyan operations and that is something *that foreign subsidiaries of U.S.* companies already are allowed to do under our existing sanctions policy."

A day before, the State Department strongly criticized the continuing support by Libya for world terrorism. It said that Colonel Gadhafi was still "implacably committed to ending U.S. and other Western influence" in the Third World and "to destroying the state of Israel."

Agence France-Presse

A POLITICAL CLASH IN WEST BERLIN — Demonstrators try to shield themselves against police water canon outside a meeting of the rightist Republicans party in Berlin. About 6,500 people, mostly leftists, demonstrated Wednesday night outside a hall where the regional party, which advocates expulsion of foreigners, was planning for Jan. 29 city elections. Hundreds of protesters clashed with the police. Eleven policemen were hurt and eight persons were arrested.

Walesa Cool To Offer on Solidarity

By John Tagliabue
New York Times Service

GDANSK, Poland — The Solidarity leader, Lech Walesa, said Thursday that the offer by the Polish government to return the outlawed union to legal status was "too much to let you die, but too little to live on."

In Warsaw, the Polish leader, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, said that the offer was "honest and serious" and represented a "historic milestone" for Poland.

But General Jaruzelski, addressing a news conference, took pains to stress that the decision did not represent an about-face in his policy, but rather a continuation on the "long road we have been striding along for many years now."

At the same time, the Communist Party leadership made public the text of the resolution passed Wednesday by a special Central Committee meeting against the bitter resistance of party hardliners.

The resolution comes out clearly in favor of broad-based discussions between the government and the opposition to produce "conditions and ways and a calendar for introducing union pluralism, and opening the road to the creation of new trade unions, including Solidarity."

But it also sets stiff conditions for such unions, including their adherence to the Polish legal and the renunciation of strike activities.

The government-controlled television sought to portray the decision as a major step toward what the authorities like to describe as "*national reconciliation.*"

At a news conference in Gdansk, the birthplace of Solidarity, Mr. Walesa, said he was basing his reaction only on a speech to the Central Committee by Prime Minister, Mieczyslaw Rakowski, and not on the final text of the resolution, which he had not yet seen.

"It's a lot for this party, as far as our experiences go," Mr. Walesa said. "But it's too little, as for social demands and expectations."

"Some people are satisfied, some are not," he said, referring to the reactions of his own followers.

But advisers around the 45-year old union leader and workers at the Gdansk shipyard, where Mr. Walesa is employed, made clear that there was broad satisfaction, linked with awareness that the road to a final accord would be arduous.

Adam Michnik, a close adviser and friend of Mr. Walesa, said: "For the first time it was announced at a plenum that the legalization of Solidarity can be the subject of talks, and that is new."

Andrzej Durzynski, a shipyard welder and a member of the yard's illegal Solidarity committee, said that it would "not be necessary to create a new Solidarity, simply to reactivate it."

TACTIC: *Lure for Bonn Opinion?*

(Continued from Page 1)

for West Germany and create divisions in NATO ranks if it was intended as a device to block the modernization of short-range nuclear weapons in the West.

"The Soviets have been relatively quiet on short-range nukes over the past year," Mr. Heisbourg said. "All of a sudden they are waking up a dog that hasn't been barking, and this leads one to wonder whether they are returning to their traditional position of aiming at *the denuclearization of Central Europe.*"

Josef Joffe, foreign editor of the Süddeutsche Zeitung and a specialist in East-West security affairs, said Mr. Shevardnadze's announcement formed part of "a pattern of tantalizing offers made outside the proper framework of disarmament talks."

"You know," he said, "the Soviets have never even told us how many artillery pieces they have, and whether or not they are nuclear-capable."

He said the Soviet offer had little meaning until it was known which units and what missiles were being withdrawn.

"I would also point out," he said, "that NATO is counting 1,365 Soviet short-range nuclear missiles, whereas we have 88."

Dominique Moisi, associate director of the French Institute for International Relations, also said the fact that news of the Soviet withdrawal was relayed first to Mr. Genscher seemed to be an attempt to influence policy in West Germany.

"It was a way," Mr. Moisi said, "of gratifying the man who stands for the most open position vis-à-vis Gorbachev, and who seems to best represent the gist of German public opinion, which is goodwill toward the Soviet Union."

He added that "in some ways, *the Genscher line seems to be more* in tune with German society" than the positions of Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

Mr. Moisi said the Soviet announcement "clearly complicates the Kohl and the NATO line."

"They are saying, 'This is what you get if you don't talk about modernization,' " he said.

He said the Soviet announcement was "a very shrewd diplomatic exercise, which means nothing in military terms but which politically is very important, especially on the eve of the inauguration of George Bush."

Mr. Moisi said Mr. Shevardnadze "is cutting the ground from under our feet, but in a way that is so blurred and vague that it strengthens the voices of pacifism and détente in Western Europe without really committing the Soviet Union to any serious position."

U.S. Says It Has Tape Of a Threat by Arafat

By Elaine Sciolino
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Despite denials by aides to Yasser Arafat that he has made any threats, the State Department says it has a tape recording of a speech by the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization that amounted to a threat to moderate Arabs and strayed from Mr. Arafat's commitment to renounce terrorism.

The United States was so concerned about the remarks by Mr. Arafat in Riyadh on Jan. 1, and their interpretation in the Middle East, that President Ronald Reagan sent a letter over the weekend to President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt asking him to press the PLO to abide by its commitments, administration officials said.

State Department officials stopped short of repeating accusations by Israeli leaders that Mr. Arafat's remarks had caused Elias M. Freij, the mayor of Bethlehem, to withdraw a plan for a United Nations-sponsored truce in the West Bank and Gaza Strip as a way of resolving the 13-month-old *intifada*, or Palestinian uprising.

The State Department spokesman, Charles E. Redman, said Wednesday that the U.S. Embassy in Riyadh had a tape recording of Mr. Arafat's speech.

He said the embassy translation of the Arabic quoted Mr. Arafat as saying, "Whoever thinks of stopping the intifada before it achieves its goals, I will give him 10 bullets in the chest."

Mr. Redman said, "That is clearly a threat. This threat is inconsistent with Arafat's Dec. 14 renunciation of terrorism and with the U.S.-PLO dialogue."

Close aides to Mr. Arafat have denied he was threatening anyone. They said his comment came in response to criticism of his recent diplomatic moves and was meant to say neither he nor any other Palestinian leader would survive if he tried to stop the uprising.

The aides insisted that Mr. Arafat's words had been taken out of context.

Mr. Arafat himself, in explaining his remarks, was quoted by the Associated Press on Tuesday in Helsinki as saying, "I said if I tried to stop the intifada, the small boy who is standing beside me would shoot me."

Mr. Redman's translation of what Mr. Arafat said differed significantly from what was reported in the Kuwaiti newspaper Al Anbaa' on Jan. 3.

The newspaper quoted Mr. Arafat as saying, "Nobody can stop the uprising, and any Palestinian leader who calls for stopping it will expose himself to our people's bullets."

■ Arafat Optimistic on State

Mr. Arafat, in a statement issued late Wednesday, said an independent Palestinian state was only "a stone's throw away," Reuters reported from Nicosia.

The statement was issued after an announcement by the Israeli defense minister, Yitzhak Rabin, that his troops would increase the use of plastic bullets against stone-throwing Arabs in a bid to crush the Palestinian uprising.

"The dawn is coming, coming," Mr. Arafat said. "Victory is coming, coming. And our independent Palestinian state and its capital Jerusalem are only a stone's throw away."

Bonn May Lead As Main Trader With Pretoria

Reuters

JOHANNESBURG — West Germany seems set to overtake Japan as South Africa's biggest trading partner after Tokyo last year urged Japanese firms to restrain their dealings with Pretoria.

As a result, Japan's total trade with South Africa slipped in 1988, while business with West Germany is booming. Japan supplanted the United States as South Africa's No. 1 trading partner in 1986 after Washington introduced economic sanctions against Pretoria to protest its policy of apartheid.

Total two-way trade between West Germany and South Africa rose 35.8 percent to $3.15 billion in the eight months to the end of August last year against $2.12 billion in the same period of 1987, according to Ministry of Economics figures released by the West German Embassy in Pretoria.

West Germany's imports from South Africa during the eight-month period climbed by 30.2 percent to $1.06 billion while exports to South Africa jumped by 38.8 percent to $2.08 billion.

By contrast, Japan's total trade with South Africa declined by 3.5 percent to $3.98 billion last year from $4.12 billion in 1987, according to official figures released Thursday in Tokyo.

BOTHA: *Acting President Sworn*

(Continued from Page 1)

statement, Mr. Viviers had said, "There are no complications I know of. All indications point to the fact that it was a mild stroke."

Mr. Heunis is the senior minister in Mr. Botha's cabinet, but he is not regarded as a leading candidate to succeed Mr. Botha if the president does not return to duties. His political stock within the ruling National Party caucus in Parliament fell considerably in May 1987, when he was almost defeated for re-election by an independent candidate, Denis Worrall, in Mr. Worrall's first electoral outing.

There has been increasing speculation among opposition politicians that Mr. Botha may retire after 10 years as South Africa's leader. But none of Mr. Botha's aides said anything to encourage such speculation, stressing that they expected the president to make a full recovery.

However, the Zulu leader, Mangosuthu Buthelezi, who has supported Mr. Botha's program of cautious, incremental reform of apartheid, urged the president to retire.

Saying that Mr. Botha "has done more than all his predecessors to turn South Africa about face in the right direction," Mr. Buthelezi said the president should not resume his demanding schedule and risk another stroke.

"As far as South Africa is concerned," he said, "it should be irrelevant whether Mr. Botha suffered a minor stroke or suffered from a serious stroke. In anybody's language, a stroke is the signal of the coming of a rest that is deserved."

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CENSUS: *Glasnost by Numbers*

(Continued from Page 1)

Union and he has friends throughout the Soviet data fraternity, his knack for raising thorny questions annoyed Soviet officialdom so much that, until recently, his applications for visas were sometimes pigeonholed.

But on Friday, he pinned an official census-taker's badge to his lapel, like a boy pinning on pilot's wings before being ushered into the cockpit of a jumbo jet, and joined one of Moscow's 18,500 enumerators on the once-a-decade task of counting the 285-and-some million *individuals who make up "the people."*

"I don't know of any other Westerner who has ever done it," he said afterward. "I think they took some Afghanis along in some prior census."

Mr. Feshbach stopped in at only two households Friday, but it was enough to give him a feel for the professionalism of the census-takers and their attention to confidentiality — both quite high, he judged — and to provoke some questions.

The episode with the illiterate woman, for instance, told him that the Soviets measure literacy only by the ability to read. In the West, most countries define literacy as the ability to read and write. The Soviet approach, Mr. Feshbach noted, could result in an exaggerated estimate of national literacy.

The visit to such a household — rather than, say, the apartment of a college professor — also alleviated Mr. Feshbach's fear that the interviews he witnessed would, at least to some extent, be staged. So did the second household, where the woman was a lonely invalid who poured out her medical history and life story.

Nakasone Cites Limitation On Soviet Cuts in East Asia

Reuters

TOKYO — Former Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan said in Moscow on Thursday that troop cuts promised by the Soviet *Union in East Asia would not include the Soviet Far East* and eastern coastal areas, Kyodo News Agency reported.

President Mikhail S. Gorbachev announced plans for the cuts during talks on Wednesday in Moscow with Henry A. Kissinger, the former U.S. secretary of state, former President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France, and Mr. Nakasone.

Mr. Gorbachev said that of the 500,000 men to be cut from the Soviet armed forces over the next two years, 200,000 would be from East Asia.

Kyodo News Agency, in a dispatch from Moscow, quoted Mr. Nakasone as saying that Mr. Gorbachev had told the three men that Moscow would withdraw the 200,000 troops from near Mongolia.

Japan earlier welcomed the Soviet announcement on troop cuts in East Asia, and said it hoped that some would be withdrawn from disputed islands off the northern Japanese island of Hokkaido. "This is a good, positive step," a Foreign Ministry spokesman said. "We welcome this as the start of substantive reductions in the East.

But Mr. Nakasone said that Mr. Gorbachev had hinted Moscow had no immediate intention of cutting troops in the Far East and eastern coastal areas because of the U.S. naval presence in the area.

Mr. Nakasone quoted the Soviet president as saying: "The situation in the whole region must be taken into consideration. The situation in the Far East is not easy when looking at the Philippines, Okinawa and South Korea."

VIENNA: *New Soviet Arms Move*

(Continued from Page 1)

1990. Mr. Gorbachev did not speak then of the short-range nuclear forces attached to the divisions.

[Plans for the withdrawal will be completed by April, Reuters reported from Moscow, quoting the Foreign Ministry spokesman.]

In his speech, Mr. Shevardnadze said: "The Soviet Union will withdraw from central Europe military formations and units with all their organic armaments, including tactical nuclear systems."

He said at the news conference that these short-range nuclear forces included missiles and artillery pieces, and added, "They will be dismantled."

Mr. Shevardnadze declined to say how many nuclear weapons would be scrapped. Mr. Mitchell, of the London institute, said each Soviet armored division has four Frog 7 or four SS-21 short-range nuclear missile launchers.

"He'll be taking out some 24 launchers," Mr. Mitchell said. That works out to about one-fifth of Soviet arsenals of such missile systems in East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland, and apparently does not affect Soviet arsenals of Scud short-range nuclear missile systems, he said.

The Scuds, with a range of 180 miles, are not attached to Soviet Army divisions. The Frog 7 has a range of 40 miles, while the range of the SS-21 is 70 miles.

■ White House Approval

The White House welcomed Mr. Shevardnadze's announcement on the tactical nuclear forces, Reuters reported from Washington.

"We welcome any moves to reduce the Soviet military forces," the chief White House spokesman, Marlin Fitzwater, said. "Any move that reduces their threat in the world is a welcome one as far as the United States is concerned."

Bangladesh Cold Kills 70 During Past Week

Reuters

DHAKA, Bangladesh — Bangladesh's coldest weather for 20 years has killed at least 70 people in the past week, police said.

They said most of the victims were villagers who slept outside or in straw and mud huts after recent floods and cyclones had destroyed their homes. Weather officials said they recorded temperatures of 6 degree centigrade (43 degrees Fahrenheit) in northern Bangladesh on Wednesday night.

WORLD BRIEFS

Miami Is Calm After Disturbance

MIAMI (AP) — Police officers patrolled in caravans and reported only occasional gunshots, fires and window-breakings Thursday. City leaders who set up a panel to investigate the shooting blamed for two nights of racial disturbances, expressed hope that the worst was over.

"It's really quiet," a police spokesman, David Rivero, said. "We still have a perimeter around Overtown, about a two-square mile area. We're just letting in residents or people who belong there. Liberty City is completely open — nothing happened there last night."

He said the police made about 30 arrests Wednesday night and early Thursday, making it a night of marked contrast to Tuesday, when 325 youths were taken into custody, most for looting. "There's nothing left to loot in there, and they've already shot out most of the street lights," another policeman said.

Afghans Said to Attack Pakistan Craft

MOSCOW (Reuters) — The Afghan Army destroyed two Pakistan Air Force helicopters that landed rebel forces and foreign advisers in Afghanistan and killed all those on board, the Soviet news agency Tass said Thursday.

Tass said the army attacked after the helicopters landed Wednesday in the Yasin Babai region following a flight from Peshawar, Pakistan, where Afghan rebels are based. "As a result, the helicopters and all people on board were destroyed," the agency said.

Tass also said that more than 30 residents of the northern Afghan city of Kunduz had been killed or wounded in recent days as guerrillas fired more than 2,500 rockets at the city. It said that an American adviser was among those killed when the Afghan Army launched a counterattack.

Bishops Say Hanoi Eases on Religion

NEW YORK (NYT) — Vietnam has significantly reduced, although not eliminated, repressive policies toward religion, a delegation of American Roman Catholic bishops said this week.

The three bishops, who met between Jan. 4 and 9 with Vietnamese Catholic leaders and government leaders in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City, formerly Saigon, recommended that the United States encourage this attitude by giving humanitarian aid to Vietnam and putting diplomatic relationships on a more normal basis.

The bishops reported that they had found the church in Vietnam "alive and vigorous." Many clergy have been freed from confinement, and seminaries are expanding, they said. The three also called for the release of priests and nuns remaining in detention and for an end to discrimination in employment and schooling. The statement was issued by Archbishops Roger M. Mahony of Los Angeles, Theodore E. McCarrick of Newark, New Jersey, and Edward T. O'Meara of Indianapolis.

Palestinian Is Killed, 14th in 8 Days

JERUSALEM (NYT) — Israeli troops shot and killed a Palestinian, Mohammed Dwawsa, 17, in the occupied Gaza Strip on Thursday and wounded at least 37 others during widespread violent protests. The teenager died after being hit in the head with a plastic bullet, doctors at Shifa hospital said. He was shot when schoolboys set up roadblocks at a refugee camp.

Palestinians described tense scenes throughout Gaza and the West Bank as protesters battled troops on the second day of a general strike called to denounce "ruthless Israeli policies and the murder of children," according to the latest leaflet of the Palestine uprising's leadership.

Fourteen Palestinians have died after being shot by soldiers in the past eight days, and the number of injuries is unusually high. Under new Israeli Army policy, Palestinians accused of throwing stones face longer jail sentences and heavy fines. The military can also order demolition of homes.

Marcos Suffers Collapsed Left Lung

NEW YORK (AP) — A hearing on whether Ferdinand E. Marcos is too sick to stand trial on racketeering charges was interrupted Thursday with word that the deposed Philippine president had suffered a collapsed left lung.

Prosecutors were cross-examining a doctor who had testified that Mr. Marcos was a "dying man," too ill to be brought to trial, when an FBI agent entered and handed a note to a prosecutor with word on the 71-year-old former president.

After conferring with lawyers in his chambers, Judge John Keenan of the U.S. District Court in New York announced that Mr. Marcos's left lung collapsed that morning and that he had been returned to the intensive-care unit at St. Francis Medical Center in Honolulu, where he had been since Sunday with pneumonia and bronchial asthma. Judge Keenan said doctors had been able to reinflate Mr. Marcos's lung and added, "I also understand there was an additional cardiological problem." Judge Keenan is to determine if Mr. Marcos is fit to stand trial on charges he stole $103 million from his country.

For the Record

Pope John Paul II has set the dates for the next Ordinary Synod of bishops as Sept. 30 to Oct. 28 next year, the Vatican announced Thursday. The last synod was held in October 1987. *(UPI)*

Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet president, is to visit Italy in November, Italy's foreign minister, Giulio Andreotti, said Thursday. Mr. Gorbachev's visit would be the first to Italy by a Soviet leader. *(Reuters)*

Andrei D. Sakharov, the Nobel Peace Prize winner and former dissident, failed to garner enough votes to win one of 30 seats allocated to the Academy of Sciences in the Soviet parliament, Tass said Thursday. *(UPI)*

Lack of evidence will prevent Spain from asking France to extradite a reported leader of the Basque guerrilla group ETA, the Madrid prosecutor's office said Thursday. José Antonio Urruticoechea Bengoechea was arrested in France last week. *(Reuters)*

TRAVEL UPDATE

Airlines Demand Stricter Security

GENEVA (UPI) — Security experts from major world airlines demanded on Thursday stricter anti-sabotage controls on airport ground staff with access to parked aircraft.

The call came after a meeting of the International Air Transport Association to discuss the Dec. 21 loss of a Pan American World Airways jet over Scotland. While existing security regulations "were generally appropriate given technology currently available," the association said, the checking of personnel with access to parked aircraft on the ramp remained "a point of concern."

The cost of Iberia flight cancellations caused by a series of strikes by maintenance staff is so far about $25 million, a spokesman for the Spanish national airline said Thursday in Madrid. Another Iberia strike was due Friday, the eighth since mid-December. *(Reuters)*

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Algarve	16	61	8	46	fr
Amsterdam	6	43	3	38	c
Athens	16	61	6	43	cl
Barcelona	12	54	5	41	cl
Belgrade	1	34	0	32	fr
Berlin	6	43	3	38	fr
Brussels	4	39	0	32	fr
Budapest	5	41	0	32	fr
Copenhagen	5	41	2	36	fr
Costa Del Sol	15	59	9	32	cl
Dublin	9	48	4	39	cl
Edinburgh	9	48	5	41	c
Florence	13	55	0	32	fr
Frankfort	4	39	-1	30	fr
Geneva	6	43	0	32	c
Helsinki	1	34	-7	19	sw
Las Palmas	20	68	15	59	cl
Lisbon	14	57	6	43	fr
London	8	46	4	39	fr
Luxembourg	3	37	0	32	fr
Madrid	—	—	0	32	fr
Milan	2	36	0	32	fr
Moscow	2	36	-5	23	sw
Munich	4	39	0	32	sw
Nice	13	55	7	45	cl
Oslo	4	39	0	32	c
Paris	6	43	3	41	c
Prague	3	37	-1	30	fr
Reykjavik	1	34	-1	30	sw
Rome	12	54	2	36	c
Stockholm	3	37	-1	30	c
Strasbourg	4	39	2	36	c
Venice	3	37	-2	28	fr
Vienna	6	43	2	36	fr
Warsaw	4	39	-4	25	r
Zurich	4	39	0	32	c
MIDDLE EAST					
Ankara	7	45	-6	18	fr
Cairo	—	—	—	—	clo
Istanbul	10	50	2	36	fr
Jerusalem	11	52	2	36	fr
Tel Aviv	18	64	4	39	fr
OCEANIA					
Auckland	27	81	17	63	cl
Sydney	25	77	17	63	sh

ASIA	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Bangkok	34	93	23	73	fr
Beijing	1	34	-7	19	c
Hong Kong	19	66	15	59	cl
Manila	33	91	23	73	cl
New Delhi	21	70	3	37	cl
Seoul	6	43	-3	27	fr
Shanghai	10	50	4	39	r
Singapore	—	—	—	—	r
Taipei	26	79	16	61	sh
Tokyo	14	61	8	46	c
AFRICA					
Algiers	15	59	5	41	fr
Cape Town	30	86	15	59	s
Casablanca	17	63	7	45	cl
Harare	28	77	13	55	s
Lagos	32	90	23	73	t
Nairobi	26	79	14	57	s
Tunis	19	66	4	39	fr
LATIN AMERICA					
Buenos Aires	—	—	—	—	—
Lima	26	79	18	64	sh
Mexico City	26	79	9	48	c
Rio de Janeiro	—	—	—	—	—
NORTH AMERICA					
Anchorage	2	10	-2	28	sn
Atlanta	19	66	7	45	r
Boston	6	43	-1	30	sn
Chicago	7	45	-5	23	sn
Denver	10	50	-5	23	c
Detroit	1	34	-3	27	sn
Honolulu	28	82	21	70	s
Houston	20	68	12	54	r
Los Angeles	22	72	10	50	s
Miami	28	82	19	66	s
Minneapolis	2	36	-9	16	sn
Montreal	-1	30	-6	21	sn
Nassau	28	82	21	70	s
New York	9	48	2	36	r
San Francisco	16	61	8	46	c
Seattle	5	41	1	34	r
Toronto	3	37	-1	30	sn
Washington	12	54	2	36	r

cl-cloudy; fo-foggy; fr-fair; h-hail; o-overcast; pc-partly cloudy; r-rain; sh-showers; sn-snow; st-stormy.

FRIDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Slight. FRANKFURT: Overcast. Temp. 6 — 3 (43 — 38). LONDON: Overcast. Temp. 8 — 1 (46 — 30). MADRID: Fair. Temp. 12 — 2 (55 — 32). NEW YORK: Partly cloudy. Temp. 6 — 2 (46 — 28). PARIS: Overcast. Temp. 6 — 2 (46 — 39). ROME: Cloudy. Temp. 13 — 1 (55 — 34). TEL AVIV: Not available. ZURICH: Overcast. Temp. 4 — 0 (39 — 32). BANGKOK: Foggy. Temp. 33 — 22 (91 — 73). HONG KONG: Cloudy. Temp. 18 — 15 (64 — 59). MANILA: Rain. Temp. 33 — 22 (97 — 73). SEOUL: Rain. Temp. 6 — 3 (43 — 38). SINGAPORE: Thunderstorms. Temp. 29 — 24 (84 — 75). TOKYO: Rain. Temp. 15 — 8 (59 — 46).

THE BUSH INAUGURATION: A five-day national celebration and 'a logistical nightmare'

Latin American Issues Right on the 'Doorstep' For Bush, Baker Says

By Thomas L. Friedman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Several Latin American issues, including the March elections in El Salvador, troubled relations with Nicaragua and the difficult state of dealings with Panama, will require the Bush administration's immediate attention, according to James A. Baker 3d, the secretary of state-designate.

Mr. Baker said Wednesday that he expected the problems of Latin America to be "right on our doorstep when we take office," and he appealed to Congress to cooperate from the outset in a bipartisan approach to the region, the most divisive area of U.S. foreign policy in recent years.

Speaking on the second and final day of his confirmation hearings before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Mr. Baker fielded questions on a wide spectrum of American foreign policy issues.

● He expressed reservations about the Reagan administration's decision to support a planned human rights conference in Moscow in 1991, but confirmed that the United States would take part if the Soviet Union made additional progress on rights.

● In arms control, Mr. Baker said that Washington and Moscow were in agreement on verification procedures for an unratified 1976 treaty limiting the size of nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes but had not yet completed work on ways to ensure compliance with an agreement setting a ceiling for nuclear weapons tests.

● On the Middle East, he indicated that he would be taking a cautious approach to Arab-Israeli peacemaking, and was not of a mind to rush into a new round of Middle East diplomacy.

● He declined to say whether he would grant an entry visa to Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, who has reportedly been invited to address a convention of the American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee on April 13.

"I am not in a position to prejudge what we might and might not do if we were to receive a visa request," Mr. Baker said. "I really do believe it is going to depend on what the situation is at the time."

● In light of the rapidly growing number of people applying for entry to the United States from the Soviet Union, Nicaragua and Southeast Asia, he said he would have to "look at the possibility" of increasing the number of entry visas and funds devoted to refugee assistance programs.

Throughout his two days of testimony, Mr. Baker answered virtually every question with a clarity that reflected an impressive grasp of global affairs and U.S. policy. His performance was noted by almost every member of the Foreign Relations Committee, Republicans and Democrats alike.

After his endorsement by the committee Thursday, his confirmation by the full Senate is expected to be taken up on Jan. 25, after his formal nomination is submitted by the new president.

Addressing the question of U.S. foreign policy in Latin America, Richard G. Lugar, Republican of Indiana, told Mr. Baker that he felt a variety of "festering" issues were coming to the fore in the region, and urged him to quickly appoint an assistant secretary of state for Latin America.

"As you know from my private visits with you," Mr. Baker replied, "I don't see any issue coming at us any quicker than this one."

"I think it is going to be right on our doorstep when we take office," he said. "That is why I think it is so extraordinarily important that we get together, as a legislative and executive branch, on what our policy ought to be down there."

In March, El Salvador is to hold national elections that will pit a weak and increasingly unpopular Christian Democratic Party, led by President José Napoleón Duarte, against the rightist National Republican Alliance, led by Roberto d'Aubuisson.

Having nurtured a democratic process in El Salvador, the prospect that the rightist alliance could now come to power represents a troubling prospect for many in Congress and could make a bipartisan approach to El Salvador difficult.

The presidents of Honduras, El Salvador, Costa Rica and Guatemala are awaiting consultations with the Bush administration before they try to forge new proposals for an accommodation between the Nicaraguan rebels and the Sandinista government, and Managua and Washington.

The increasing number of refugees from Nicaragua pressing for entry to the United States has added another element of urgency.

By the end of this year, Panama must submit to the U.S. president its choice for administrator of the Panama Canal, who will have to be confirmed by the Senate.

Mr. Baker said that he would not hesitate to use whatever means necessary "to defend the canal" should American access be impeded.

For the Security Men, the Big Worry is Bush's Spontaneity

By Elsa Walsh and Sandra G. Boodman
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — First it was the unannounced visits to a Chinese restaurant for dinner. Next, it was the statement that he would buy his own bagels at a Washington deli if he chose to. Then, George Bush invited the public to visit his new house on Saturday.

And now, as the inauguration of the 41st president officially opens, the question preoccupying security-conscious Washington is: Will he or won't he?

"At this point, there is no plan for him to walk or get out of the car, but anything is possible," said one former campaign official working on inaugural preparations. "He does things like that all the time."

A longtime press aide, Alixe Glen, adds: "Generally, George Bush doesn't like to walk by a hand that he doesn't shake."

Leaving the limousine to walk the parade route or breaking from the security cocoon to shake a hand — those are the kind of actions that send shivers down the spines of the Secret Service agents.

But if George Herbert Walker Bush chooses to exercise his presidential prerogative during the next five days, law enforcement officials say the most technologically advanced security apparatus ever created for an inauguration will be ready for him.

"The rule of thumb is that we plan for the worst-case scenario," said a Secret Service spokesman, William Corbett. "If we have made security arrangements for that, everything else falls into place."

The length and size of the festivities — a five-day national party set at a time of heightened concern about terrorist attacks — make it "a logistical nightmare," said Mr. Corbett.

Little will have been left to chance: Banks of computers in command centers across the city will chart every movement of Mr. Bush and Vice President-elect Dan Quayle, keeping track of every crime along their path, even incidents of pickpocketing. All mailboxes, trash cans and newspaper boxes will be removed from the 16 blocks of the parade route; manholes will be sealed and inspected by security teams.

Bomb-detecting dogs will be everywhere. Nearly two dozen members of the U.S. Capitol Police's canine explosion detective unit will take an extra sniff of the stage on the West Front of the U.S. Capitol after the Mormon Tabernacle Choir sings and before Mr. Bush takes the oath of office.

The heaviest burden for security will fall on the Washington police department, which already has been stretched by last year's unprecedented number of homicides and drug-related crime. All days off have been canceled for the city's 3,900 police officers, who will be joined by hundreds of other officers from a dozen other law enforcement agencies and the military.

"The demands on my officers and the stresses that my officers are feeling is unparalleled," said Assistant Police Chief Isaac M. Fulwood Jr. He said part of the reason for canceling all leave was to maintain regular coverage of other parts of the city during the festivities. The inauguration "is democracy at its best, but the deaths never leave my conscious thought."

The image of Washington as "murder capital" has not been lost on the inaugural committee, which reports a number of discussions with out-of-town supporters who say they are afraid to visit Washington. "I detect much greater concern about it this year than in the past," said one committee official.

Although most law enforcement officials interviewed said they were concerned about Washington's soaring homicide rate, they said they expect little spillover from the city's drug-fueled problems. Except for the raucous anti-war demonstrations during Richard Nixon's first inauguration, inaugurations have been times of light crime because many people are attending the events or inside watching them on television, the police say.

"Unless Bush is making a drug deal or trying to take over somebody's drug turf, I don't think he's in any danger," quipped Robert Klotz, a former deputy police chief in Washington who handled inaugurations for the department and is now a security consultant.

Mr. Bush is expected to attend many of the 27 official events — the most ever — and with him will come overhead helicopter protection, bomb sweeps, checks of all hotel and staff guest lists, countersnipers poised on rooftops, swarms of plainclothes police officers and frequent traffic jams.

What makes the inauguration different from other events is that it is a national celebration, a symbolic moment historically used by presidents to tell the nation who they are and set a tone for their administrations.

Small personal gestures that otherwise might go unnoticed can take on great meaning. Dwight D. Eisenhower agreed to be lassoed on the parade reviewing stand, delighting the American people, but causing fears among the Secret Service that he would be pulled off the stage. At his second inauguration, Mr. Nixon took the oath of office bareheaded and without an overcoat, then stood up in his limousine, smiling and waving at the crowds all the way back to the reviewing stand. Jimmy Carter, in one of his most popular moves, strode down the 16 blocks of the parade route.

"Bush is a fairly easy individual to work with," said Mr. Fulwood. But asking that he not do anything spontaneous is "like talking to this brick wall. I recognize as a police officer that he is a political individual, so in order to carry out his mission as president, he's going to press the flesh. After all, this is America."

No one is saying whether Mr. Bush plans to surprise the crowds with a foray into the throngs at the inaugural events, but if he did, it would send a message that "he was a very approachable human being, which George is," said his campaign media adviser, Roger Ailes.

Bush's Party Faces Critical Problems as Grass-Roots Democrats Surge

By Thomas B. Edsall
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — George Bush takes office Friday without the secure base of an ascendant Republican Party that President Ronald Reagan enjoyed on his inauguration day eight years ago.

Instead, the Republican Party is at a critical juncture, continuing to flourish in the South, but facing revived Democratic strength throughout much of the rest of the country, including traditionally hard-core Republican territory in the Midwest.

Republican Party strength is a central factor in calculating the prospects of the new administration. The crumbling of the Democratic coalition in the late 1970s clearly contributed to the deterioration of the administration of Jimmy Carter. The Republican takeover of the Senate and the party's pickup of 337 state legislative seats in 1980 with the election of Mr. Reagan gave him unquestioned momentum, sending a strong signal that the new administration had the opportunity to enact the first conservative agenda in 50 years.

The Republican Party has taken a major step toward achieving majority-party status. In pre-election polls, CBS-New York Times found that from 1980 to 1988, Republican identification grew to 42 percent from 33 percent while the percentage of self-identified Democrats fell to 48 percent from 54 percent.

The apparent revival of Democratic allegiance was reflected in the outcome of the 1988 election at every level but the presidency. At a time when Mr. Bush was winning decisively at the top of the ticket, the Democratic Party performed significantly better on all other fronts in 1988 than it had in 1984.

Even more worrisome for Republican and administration strategists, Mr. Bush's 54 percent victory failed to translate into support of Republican candidates in state legislative contests.

With Mr. Reagan at the top of the ticket, the Republicans picked up more than 300 state legislature seats in 1980 and again in 1984.

But with Mr. Bush at the top of the ticket, the Republicans lost 29 state legislative seats.

The pattern of state legislative results highlights several divergent and unresolved trends in the struggle between the Democratic and Republican parties for voter allegiance: The South and the rest of the country appear to be moving in opposite directions.

In the South, the Republican Party gained 27 legislative seats and for the first time this century won statewide contests for such lower-level positions as insurance commissioner, lieutenant governor and railroad commissioner in Florida, North Carolina and Texas. Victory at this level, at which candidates are often little known, is widely viewed as a reflection of voters' party commitment.

The movement of Southern whites to the Republican Party, many of them fundamentalists and evangelical Christians, provides a partial explanation for one of the most striking developments in party politics: religious observance as an important factor separating Republicans from Democrats.

Frederick Steeper of Market Opinion Research and John Petrocik, a political scientist at the University of California-Los Angeles, have found that among white voters, the higher the church attendance, the more likely the voter is to be Republican.

The increased political impact of religion, combined with the increasing role of Southern whites within the Republican electorate, help ensure that future Republican presidential contests will be fought on conservative terrain. As a result, a litmus test will be opposition to abortion — more important to Republican-leaning Southern whites than to the rest of the electorate.

On the positive side, Robert Teeter, Mr. Bush's poll taker, contends that a religiously observant Republican electorate will help prevent factional splits from breaking up the party.

While the Republicans have continued to make gains in the South, the shift toward the Democratic Party in much of the rest of the country was evident at the presidential level — where the losing Democratic nominee, Michael S. Dukakis, won or remained competitive across a broad tier of Northern states — and in non-Southern state legislative contests, where Democrats picked up more than 50 seats.

A question is whether the pattern of support for Mr. Dukakis points toward the outline of a new electoral-college strategy for the Democratic Party. Such a strategy would write off most of the South and some of the more deeply conservative mountain states, with the Democratic goal aimed at winning 270 electoral college votes from Northeast, Midwest and Pacific Coast states.

For the Democrats, an attempt to revive their majority coalition is most hindered by the loss of support among young voters over the past decade.

CBS-New York Times pre-election polling found that voters between the ages of 18 and 29 shifted from decisively favoring Democrats in 1980, by 52 percent to 35 percent, to preferring Republicans 50 percent to 40 percent in 1988, the largest swing toward the party by any age group.

Both parties have developed fragile coalitions with the potential for destructive internal conflicts that could turn the primary and caucus stages of the nominating process into divisive battles that weaken the nominee in the general election.

While not as severe as those in the Democratic Party, Republican divisions between such party activists as morally driven fundamentalists, the affluent "country club" wing of the party and more populist Midwesterners in the mold of Senator Bob Dole of Kansas parallel Democratic the divisions between working-class whites, suburban reformers, blacks and union leaders.

The Democrats, however, have created a delegate-selection process that encourages sustained internal conflict by granting proportional representation to any loser who gets more than 15 percent of a state's primary vote.

Republicans, in contrast, almost universally provide for winner-take-all contests in the statewide allocation of delegates and at the congressional district level.

Reagan Urges Review Of Treaties on Canal

By Lou Cannon
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan feels that the United States should reconsider the treaty requiring it to turn operation of the Panama Canal over to Panama if General Manuel Antonio Noriega remains in power there.

In a wide-ranging interview Wednesday with seven White House correspondents, Mr. Reagan also took a parting shot at Congress for refusing to arm the Nicaraguan contras and defended himself against conservative criticism that he has been too trusting of Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader.

Mr. Reagan, who will complete eight years in office and fly back to California on Friday, said it was "too late" for him to do anything about the Panama Canal treaties, which he opposed as a candidate for president in 1976.

But he said that if General Noriega, whom he called "part of the drug fraternity," remains in power, reconsideration of the treaties "is something definitely to look at, because our attempts to oust him, I think, were in line with the thinking of a great many people in Panama, and there is no question about his totalitarianism."

The 1978 treaties, ratified by the Senate over conservative opposition, turn full operation of the canal over to Panama in steps that are to begin next year and conclude in 1999.

Mr. Reagan ducked a question about what the Bush administration should do to aid the contras opposing the Marxist government of Nicaragua, but said any program to assist them would face the opposition "of a Congress that refuses to acknowledge that need for those freedom fighters, and thus in a way is on the side of the Sandinistas."

But the president strongly defended his attempts to improve U.S.-Soviet relations when he was asked about criticism from two conservative columnists, George Will and William Safire.

Asked if he had "embraced Mr. Gorbachev too quickly," Mr. Reagan said, "Have I embraced him too quickly? What harm has been done? He's reduced his forces. We have the first treaty that the Soviets have ever signed in which they agreed to destroy weapons they already had."

Mr. Reagan also repeated his view that Mr. Gorbachev was different from past Soviet leaders. When a reporter asked him whether he expected Mr. Gorbachev "to do something about the Sandinistas or Cuba," Mr. Reagan replied, "We do the same thing" in aiding allies.

There are countries near the Soviet Union where the United States is "helping to spread democracy," he said.

Reagan Cautions Over Hostages

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan acknowledged Thursday that he was leaving office "without a hint or a clue" as to the whereabouts of Americans held hostage in Lebanon and said any overt rescue attempt could risk their execution. "We don't know where they are," Mr. Reagan said.

The president said that while he feels badly about the hostages languishing in the hands of pro-Iranian elements in Lebanon, the situation should not be likened to the one that existed when he came to office in January 1981.

"We were facing two very different situations," he said, noting that in the earlier situation, more than 50 people had been held in an embassy, and that they had been kidnapped by the government of Iran. "This is another one, in which some terrorist group has kidnapped several individuals," he said.

Global Guide For Radio and TV Coverage

International Herald Tribune

Television and radio coverage of the presidential inauguration Friday and related events will be available throughout the world. All times listed are Greenwich Mean Time:

● On television

Cable News Network International is broadcasting events live Friday from 16:00 to 21:00 GMT to cable or satellite clients in Britain, Denmark, Finland, France, Ireland, the Netherlands and Sweden. European countries in which CNN can be received only by satellite dish receiver — mostly available in hotels, embassies and private organizations — are Austria, Belgium, Italy, Luxembourg, Monaco, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland and West Germany.

In Tokyo, CNN live coverage is available through Japan Cable Television.

CNN can also be received by cable or satellite clients in many other countries around the world.

The U.S. Armed Forces Network, based in Frankfurt, is broadcasting events live on cable networks to Belgium, Britain, the Netherlands and Norway from 12:00 to 15:00 GMT and from 18:30 to about 19:00 GMT.

Channel 2 of the BBC in London will have live coverage from 16:30 to 17:45 GMT. BBC-2 can be also be viewed in the coastal areas of Northern France and Belgium, and in most of the Netherlands.

In France, TF1 will show highlights of the inauguration from 22:35 to 23:40 GMT.

● On radio

The Voice of America plans live coverage via its worldwide network of medium-wave and short-wave transmitters from 15:00 to 19:00 GMT.

The U.S. Armed Forces Network radio station in Frankfurt is broadcasting a one-hour live program starting at 16:30 GMT.

Ex-Presidents Assail the Press

By Eleanor Randolph
Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — Former presidents Gerald R. Ford and Jimmy Carter, targets of the news media during their White House years, have taken a few steps closer toward settling the score.

At a conference Wednesday on presidents and the press at the Gannett Center for Media Studies here, Mr. Ford, a Republican, said journalists have "done a lousy job" of covering the way Congress and the White House have contributed to the budget deficit because it is "a complicated, nonsexy issue."

Mr. Carter, a Democrat, cited a feeling among public officials that, when journalists ask for greater access to officials, they want "a radical, distorted, unprecedented comment that might be taken out of context," not an explanation of a president's policies.

Offering occasional praise, the two nevertheless portrayed a fourth estate that concentrates too often on the trivial, avoids the difficult and depends too often on information from anonymous sources.

Although the two politicians agreed on much of the way the news media and president interact, they disagreed on whether President-elect George Bush will receive coverage as favorable as that of President Ronald Reagan. Mr. Ford suggested that, as a Washington insider familiar with issues, Mr. Bush could fare well.

"I don't think he can count on a continuation of the eight years of the Teflon presidency," Mr. Carter said. "There may be some Velcro mixed in."

Mr. Carter, who said Mr. Reagan has been successful in separating himself from difficult, unpopular problems, predicted that Mr. Bush would tackle some of those problems and, as a result, will be blamed for them.

"Constant contact with the press will work to his detriment," Mr. Carter said.

Mr. Ford and Mr. Carter also said the press follows the polls, picking on a president when he is down, treating him gently when he is up.

"I think you can equate presidential popularity in the public-opinion polls almost exactly with press treatment," Mr. Carter told the audience at Columbia University in New York.

"When a president is riding high," Mr. Carter said, "he's also treated with kid gloves by the press."

Mr. Carter, saying a "killer rabbit" that swam to his boat during a Georgia vacation had been the work of media hype, also said media concentration on the trivial can affect the president's image.

Planned Events for Inauguration

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Following is the schedule of the remaining inaugural events in Washington. All times are Greenwich Mean Time.

FRIDAY

Services at St. John's Church. 1400 GMT (9 A.M. local time.) The Bushes in attendance.

Inaugural ceremony. Begins 1630; oath of office given at 1700; Mr. Bush's speech to follow.

Inaugural parade. 1830, down Pennsylvania Avenue, from the Capitol to the White House.

Inaugural balls. 0100 Saturday.

SATURDAY

White House welcome. 1300-1600. Mr. Bush greets public at the White House.

Inaugural balls. 0100 Sunday.

SUNDAY

National day of prayer and thanksgiving service. 1600.

No Badge or Scepter — Just a Code Box Nearby

By Fred Farris
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — On the morning of Jan. 20, 1981, when President Jimmy Carter was riding in a limousine down Pennsylvania Avenue to the Capitol for the inauguration of his successor, he kept in constant touch by telephone with the White House situation room for any word that the 52 Americans held hostage by Iran had been released. He was disappointed.

At noon, Ronald Reagan took the oath of office and Mr. Carter stood by.

A few moments later, Mr. Carter again called the situation room for an update, but he was immediately cut off. He had become a private citizen.

The power, and the access to the White House, had passed to President Reagan.

The same invisible transfer of power will occur moments after noon Friday when George Bush repeats the oath of office at the outdoor inaugural stand at the Capitol's West Front.

As he pronounces the words "to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States" the powers of the presidency will shift to Mr. Bush.

The military aide carrying the "football" the term applied to the box of top-secret codes that could unleash nuclear bombs and missiles against an enemy, moves slightly toward the new president. There is no other visible sign of the change — no transfer of the Great Seal, no badge of office, no crown or scepter.

After Mr. Bush delivers his inaugural address, Mr. Reagan a private citizen again, will depart for his California home. Mr. Bush will go to the White House. And, wherever he goes henceforth, Mr. Bush will be accompanied by an aide from one of the five military services who will carry the codes needed to press the nuclear button.

The transition will be complete.

Eight years ago, a few minutes after noon, Iran released the American prisoners after 444 days of captivity. It was a gift to the new president that Mr. Carter had failed to achieve.

BUSH: *New President Is Taking Over With Emphasis on Faith, Family and Openness*

(Continued from Page 1)

inaugural events will be crammed with symbols, visual and verbal, of the sort that have become so crucial to modern politics. Among them:

● The Farewell: It has been a long time since a vice president has been elected to succeed the president he served, 152 years to be precise. But in that earlier age vice presidents found that their inaugurations were often overshadowed by the departing president.

At the inauguration of John Adams, members of the audience broke down in tears. Not in joy for Adams, but out of sorrow because they feared they would never again see George Washington.

"The Reagans have been very gracious," said Mr. Studdert. "It's their feeling it's the Bushes moment."

After a round of farewell interviews over the past few days, Mr. Reagan will now fade from the camera's eye. He was not to attend Thursday night's inaugural gala, for example, and plans no public comments on Friday.

Mr. Studdert says he expects the most dramatic moment will be when Mr. Bush, after delivering his inaugural address, accompanies Mr. and Mrs. Reagan out of the Capitol to a Marine helicopter for the first leg of the trip home to California. Mr. Reagan will, as he often does, salute. Mr. Studdert has alerted the networks because Mr. Bush may return the salute.

● Style: Organizers have prepared carefully to draw a contrast with the sense that Mr. Reagan's presidency was often carefully prepared. "This business of spontaneity is what they're selling," said a top network news executive.

Presidents Jefferson, Jackson and Carter walked at least part of the way to or from their inaugurations at the Capitol. Mr. Bush plans to ride there with his wife and the Reagans. But the networks have been told that Mr. Bush may get out of his car on the way back.

● The Speech: Some of the most memorable phrases of American politics have been delivered in inaugural addresses. Peggy Noonan, a speechwriter, has been reviewing past inaugural speeches. She said Mr. Bush would lay out the themes of the administration.

● Clothes Make the President: John F. Kennedy wore top hat and tails at his inauguration. Mr. Reagan wore a morning suit. Mr. Bush, on the other hand, will take the oath of office wearing a dark business suit. "That's just his style," Mr. Studdert said.

● All in the Family: The parade reviewing stand at the White House will be jammed with Bush children. "You're going to have a White House brimming with kids and grandkids," said Representative Jim Leach of Iowa, a Republican and supporter of Mr. Bush.

● Heroic History: A prominent feature of Mr. Kennedy's inaugural parade was a PT-boat much like the one he skippered, and was sunk in, in World War II.

Mr. Bush's organizers, not to be outdone, are flying in a Grumman Avenger Torpedo Bomber just like the one Mr. Bush flew, and was shot down in during World War II. The plane is being airlifted by helicopter to the Washington Mall, where it will be loaded onto a float.

■ Disarmament Talks

In his comments Thursday, Mr. Bush also said there was no risk of losing momentum in nuclear disarmament talks while his administration reviewed U.S. strategic policy, The Associated Press reported.

"The Soviets understand my intention is not to drag my feet, but to simply do a prudent reassessment," he said.

The Strategic Arms Reduction Talks on reducing long-range nuclear missiles are set to resume Feb. 15, but Mr. Bush has said his administration would not be prepared to put forward a detailed proposal at that time.

International Herald Tribune
Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

OPINION

The Burden Is on Israel

For all his double-talk, Yasser Arafat has done enough in recent weeks — including apparently halting terror operations — to put the burden of the next move on Israel. That is clearly the private sentiment among many people in Congress and incoming Bush administration officials.

American perceptions about Arab-Israeli relations are in flux. Reports that Israel is taking tougher measures to quell the Palestinian uprising stir this pot. There is no danger that the U.S. government will turn anti-Israel; it is that opinion could become less, even far less, pro-Israel.

With so much at stake, Shamir & Company cannot afford to allow matters to drift, permitting the impression to grow that Israel opposes a serious exploration of peace.

Israelis have every reason to be skeptical of Mr. Arafat's words and moves. For decades his Palestine Liberation Organization has sponsored terrorism aimed at the destruction of the Jewish state. Israelis also have every right to worry about being drawn into a negotiating process that could bulldoze them into risky concessions.

But all parties to this dispute have known for years that, once Mr. Arafat uttered certain magic words, a negotiating process of some kind would begin. Last month he finally renounced terrorism and more or less recognized Israel's right to exist. He thereby transformed the playing field.

What the PLO leader says still counts heavily in weighing his sincerity. That is why there was a flare-up two weeks ago when a radio station connected with the PLO reported remarks in Mr. Arafat's name threatening those who would end the Palestinian uprising in return for more autonomy.

Mr. Arafat denies making such a threat. President Reagan has just sent a letter to President Mubarak of Egypt asserting that he did. New evidence — a tape recording of the Arafat press conference and an account by an Arab reporter — seems to support the White House view.

If it is shown that Mr. Arafat did in fact make the threats, his standing will be seriously damaged. But even that is highly unlikely to cause George Bush to close the door on talks with the PLO. Washington seems determined to see what can be accomplished at the negotiating table. This feeling is reinforced by Israeli army reports that Mr. Arafat's wing of the PLO has neither planned nor carried out guerrilla actions in the last two months.

A New York Times/CBS News Poll shows that two-thirds of the American public favors U.S. talks with Mr. Arafat's group. That is true even though many respondents doubt the peaceful intentions of either Israel or the PLO. These results reflect and reinforce official opinion. If Israel has sound ideas to test the chances for peace, the time to present them is now.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Bad Numbers, Good News

U.S. imports rose sharply in November, the Commerce Department has just reported, and U.S. exports fell. This means that in November the trade deficit got worse. That is just as well.

The monthly numbers bounce around too much to be deeply significant, but there is not going to be much improvement under the present economic policy with its emphasis on continued high consumption. As long as the federal government continues to encourage heavy consumer spending and borrowing, the trade deficit is unlikely to go below $100 billion a year. That is good.

It is good because, unfortunately, the trade deficit is financing the budget deficit. That is one of the oddities of economics. Does it sound peculiar? Perhaps, but it is true. It is at the center of the dilemma that will confront both the Bush administration and the Democratic Congress.

Everybody wants to see the trade deficit come down fast, for valid and important reasons. The steady accumulation of foreign debt, and the rising costs of servicing it, are placing a permanent burden on the United States and its standard of living. The increasing signs of foreign financial power in America, especially foreign ownership of businesses, raise the risk of a xenophobic and protectionist reaction that is already visible in Congress.

But the United States cannot afford to bring the trade deficit down any faster than the budget deficit. And this year's budget deficit is apparently going to be higher than last year's. If the trade deficit fell suddenly, the flow of foreign lending would similarly drop, and there would be an immediate shortage of capital. Either inflation or interest rates would have to rise. The most likely result would be stagflation and recession.

The political dilemma arises because, while both the administration and Congress are eager to eliminate the trade deficit as fast as possible — tomorrow would not be too soon — there is no similar enthusiasm for fast action on the budget deficit. But the two are directly linked, and that is why, in the absence of progress on one, it is better not to have progress on the other.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Terror in a Schoolyard

How did Patrick Edward Purdy get the modified machine gun with which he killed five children in a California schoolyard Tuesday? It was not hard. He paid his money at a gun shop in Oregon, which has no waiting period for such purchases, and walked out with an AK-47, the Soviet-designed assault rifle.

Oh, yes, he had to show identification papers and fill out a federal form stating that he was not, among other things, a convicted felon or a narcotics user. Whether or not he was either of these things, he could have gotten his gun by lying: that form is just filed away at the shop. Sometimes a store owner may do a little more. "We get a call from a gun dealer every now and then telling us that he's just sold five or six AK-47s to somebody," says a Treasury agent in the San Francisco office of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms. But that is about the extent of the oversight on the large and growing traffic in "assault weapons."

To be sold in the United States, the AK-47 must be converted from an automatic weapon, which can fire hundreds of rounds a minute, to a semiautomatic weapon, which fires a single round every time the trigger is squeezed. But anyone who knows much about such weapons can convert them back to automatic fairly simply.

The indications are that many AK-47s that come into the United States (mostly from China and Egypt) fall into the hands of a clientele that is all too knowledgeable about weapons. They are shipped to drug traffickers in Latin America, who use them against their own governments and to facilitate the flow of narcotics that is poisoning American society. Such weapons have also become the armament of choice among drug gangs in the United States.

The scene outside the elementary school in Stockton, California, on Tuesday was unbelievable: Children screaming and running for safety, teachers dragging fallen children to cover as a deranged man calmly fired round after round — more than a hundred in all — killing five children and wounding nearly 30 people before taking his own life. Unbelievable, too, is the fact that the country continues to tolerate a widespread and all but unrestricted market in weapons capable of killing dozens of people in a moment's time.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Disgrace Is Meese's

The difference between escaping indictment and vindication has long eluded Edwin Meese. He claimed vindication when one special prosecutor failed to indict him, thus clearing the way for his confirmation as U.S. attorney general. He claimed vindication again last summer when another special prosecutor declined to file criminal charges against him. Now the Justice Department's own ethical watchdog, the respected Office of Professional Responsibility, reasserts the critical distinction. Concluding its 61-page review of an independent counsel's report, that office says:

"We trust that this analysis will lay to rest the claims by Mr. Meese that the appropriate standard for official behavior is whether an independent counsel seeks an official's indictment. We found that the independent counsel's report far from vindicates Mr. Meese; rather, it details conduct which should not be tolerated of any government employee, especially not the attorney general of the United States. Were he still serving as attorney general, we would recommend ... that the president take disciplinary action."

Mr. Meese traduced accepted standards of behavior in his ownership of telephone stock while handling communications matters; in his faulty income tax filing; in letting a personal friend misuse Justice Department access to advance his client's interest in an oil pipeline, and in other ways. Where the evidence was insufficient for a criminal prosecution, the ethics office found abundant evidence of blindness to the affirmative obligation to maintain the appearance of propriety.

In response, Mr. Meese has offered mainly a windy assault by his lawyers on the integrity of the attorney general's office. "Unprofessional," "astonishingly irresponsible" and "travesty of justice" are only a few of the epithets the lawyers were allowed to append to the report. These retorts are themselves unfair to the nonpolitical office that polices the ethics of the Justice Department.

That office's judgment leaves only Mr. Meese's too-loyal friend, Ronald Reagan, as approving his ethics. Otherwise, the shame that Edwin Meese refuses to express is just about unanimous; disgrace is in the eye of the beholder.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Canterbury Rd., Singapore 0511. Tel.472-7768. Tlx: RS56928
Managing Dir. Asia: Malcolm Glenn, 50 Gloucester Road, Hong Kong. Tel. 5-9610616. Telex: 61170
Managing Dir. U.K.: Robin MacKichan, 63 Long Acre, London WC2. Tel. 836-4802. Telex: 262009
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Mission for Bush: Forging a System of Peace and Justice

By James David Barber

DURHAM, North Carolina — Candidate Bush turned out to be a surprise. President Bush may be a bigger one.

Those who think he will be simply a steady, middle-of-the-road chairman of the White House team might be wrong. There are signs this presidency could be far more innovative, for better or for worse, than the last one.

Candidate Bush started with the "wimp" image, which made most observers think he could not win since he would do most anything to escape confrontation. That supposition was reasonable enough, given his loyal, lap-dog service to Ronald Reagan.

But in the 1988 campaign, he attacked Michael Dukakis with scathing assaults on his patriotism, integrity, philosophy, record and appearance. And he came across in his convention speech as a man of emotion, a person of passion — not a wimp. He chose the vice presidential candidate he wanted. He hit at reporters and moved them around like checkers as they tried to get near him.

He trashed his glasses, rolled up his sleeves, zipped around in his motorboat and jogged like a former Olympian. This Mr. Bush seemed a tougher fellow than many had supposed.

Reporters thought they saw other surprises. Mr. Bush claimed he cared for the poor and wanted to be kind to them. In imitation of Gary Hart he issued a dare to reporters. "Read my lips," Mr. Bush said. "No new taxes."

He said he wanted to be known as a champion of education and of environmental reform. Above all, Mr. Bush, artfully coached, got journalists thinking it plausible that his campaign image represented his reality — a myth if ever there was one.

But then the election ended and the national amnesia process began. In tune with the climate of expectations, Mr. Bush the conciliator emerged, wrapping his arms around those he had just been stabbing in the back. The season of political despair, disillusionment and degradation was passed away, and faith, hope and charity came on. A new era.

Mr. Bush's presidential style was defined in his first independent political success, in Texas in 1962, when as local party chairman he defused a conflict between the John Birch Society and establishment Republicans. Bush the negotiator took that on as his main talent, and so it remains.

His rhetoric is coachable, as the '88 campaign brought out. He speaks about as well as Gerald Ford. His homework falls short of B-plus, as demonstrated by his lack of knowledge about such heavy issues as abortion and defense. When it comes to curiosity about reality, George Bush is no Jack Kennedy, no Harry Truman. He inherits from Mr. Reagan a practical prejudice for the rich, masked by "conservatism," and a readiness to manipulate the media.

Why expect from President Bush anything other than a continuation of the Reagan mythologic politics?

A close look at Mr. Bush's world view and character in the context of the situation he confronts makes plausible a different pattern. Although Mr. Bush, sounding like Herbert Hoover, urges us to believe that all is going well, the truth is that it is not. The evidence is at last coming through that there is trouble in River City — big, deep, harsh trouble.

One need only speak aloud certain words to recall what is happening: drugs, deficit, nuclear weapons, disease, economic domination, foreign ownership, weakened education, dollar decline, Third World debt, terrorism, slipping technology, children in poverty, refugees, environmental deterioration, guns for sale, human rights violations, civil wars.

The worst political danger is interdependence plus anarchy. To suppose that these global cancers will waft away if we just dream on is folly, and folly competes with conspiracy as the worst of political solutions.

We need to get peace and justice organized — institutionalized — internationally. Turning around America's international decline is going to take major new initiatives, backed by the public. How might President Bush make that happen? How might he destroy the chance?

Mr. Bush wants a mission. It is important that he likes normal, ordinary politics and that he invests much energy in that work. His character is active-positive: He is ready to learn, to change, to develop in office, as distinct from the fixated types, like Richard Nixon or Lyndon Johnson.

In his convention acceptance speech he declared that "I am a man who sees life in terms of missions ... missions defined and missions completed." Could George Bush not take on a mission to build a system of peace and justice in this world?

That could happen. Mr. Bush's life has been dramatized, from his viewpoint, by his taking on major missions. Going off on his 18th birthday in 1942 to be the youngest navy pilot in World War II, which he now cites as his first mission, was a thrill. He put himself up for duty, as his father kept preaching and practicing, and for devotion to others, as his mother kept demanding. America won the war. He won the Distinguished Flying Cross. Mission accomplished.

After Yale and marriage, he took on a second big mission in 1948, moving to Texas. From Mr. Bush's viewpoint, this was a move to another world. There Mr. Bush demonstrated that he could shape his own existence far from Greenwich, Connecticut.

Years later, in 1975, President Ford asked the Republican National Committee chairman, George Bush, to come over and "discuss the future." Mr. Ford mentioned that the ambassadorships to Britain and France were open. To Mr. Ford's surprise, Mr. Bush asked to be envoy to China, having "come to a decision much like the one we made in 1948. Back then we had decided not to do the traditional thing, but to head for the West."

The pattern strongly suggests that George Bush sees himself as enlivened and inspired by a mission into a new, different, distant, unknown land. Could he move out into the real world and take on the challenge of forging peace and justice, not in the failed Reagan manner but in a new and different way? Given Mr. Bush's past, that is conceivable. He is not stuck with consistency.

On the other hand, Mr. Bush's hunger for mission could carry us all over the brink of disaster. To whom will he look for the mission? Spin doctors like those who drove his campaign? His right-wing chief of staff, John Sununu? His managerial Secretary of State-designate, James Baker? Sir Lancelot has become King Arthur. Who knows to whom he will look?

The ultimate danger is war. That was Mr. Bush's first big mission. The inevitable frustration Mr. Reagan's left-over debt imposes on any new domestic programs could make him angry. Congressional Democrats may well stand tall against his administration's recommendations.

Economic realities, even beyond the deficit, pose a most difficult obstacle to any major political mission. One of Mr. Nixon's in-house conspirers, H.R. Haldeman, noted that Mr. Bush would "do anything for the cause." Turning to a military cause, even beyond the dimension of the Grenada invasion that Mr. Bush helped to orchestrate, will be a temptation for this president. That could confirm his recent reaction to the story that Mr. Baker would use him as a puppet: "I am not a damned piece of meat."

The Bush potential is there, as it turned out to be for Harry Truman, who fostered the Marshall Plan. Or as it turned out to be for Lyndon Johnson, who fostered the Vietnam disaster. We cannot assume he will just sit still. If he does believe in what he says he does — including reality — the better turn could happen.

The writer, a professor of political science at Duke University, is author most recently of "Politics by Humans." He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Chameleon Baker Had Better Not Stay on the Plaid

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Tergiversators, equivocationists and circumlocutionaries were filled with a warm (if ambivalent) glow this week as a world-class double-talker, nominated for U.S. secretary of state, made monkeys out of the members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

James Baker checked his questioners by using language pregnant with hidden meaning.

Senator Nancy Kassebaum wanted to know if Mr. Baker had been involved in the Reagan administration decision to go along with the Soviet desire for a human rights conference in Moscow in 1991.

Answer: "Contrary to published press reports, I was not involved in the decision."

Translation: Safire called my approval of the Shultz concession "Baker's First Blunder," but I was too smart to leave any tracks. Nobody will ever know how I passed the word to State of my lack of objection to the accommodation.

Second part of the answer: "I've had some reservations in watching the issue develop, even during the campaign, about the wisdom of holding a human rights conference in Moscow ... "

Translation: I told Shultz when I was running the Bush campaign that I did not want any hard-line heat on this, and to put it off until after the election.

Third part: "It's a solemn obligation of the United States, but we're going to keep it, provided that the conditions that have been laid down are met."

Translation: The campaign is over; time to move to the middle. If the Soviets refuse to tear down the Berlin Wall and our allies insist we go to Moscow for the big show anyway, I can always blame Reagan and Shultz for getting us into this.

Even as the Old Smoothie of Foggy Bottom, as Mr. Baker is already becoming known, is sending these accommodationist signals, other high-level Bush administration aides are saying privately: What was the need for this rush of agreements in the final week? Was it so important to embellish the Shultz historical record, even at the cost of removing leverage from the hands of the men taking over, who will be stuck with the consequences?

Here is what troubles hard-liners fairly close to the next president: On some key issues, the United States has been drawn into a long-range negotiating framework that benefits the Soviets and disadvantages America. U.S. diplomacy is suddenly hip-deep in the molasses of multilateralism.

To get America there, the Kremlin leaders put it plainly: Unless Washington granted its human rights seal of approval implicit in a Moscow date, they would permit no beginning of conventional arms reduction talks. With Mr. Reagan busy with farewells, Mr. Shultz grumped a bit, asked for some fig leaves in the form of refuseniks freed, and caved.

What made this victory so important to Mr. Gorbachev? On three fronts — human rights, economic aid and conventional arms — he now has the United States locked into the "Helsinki Process." This increasingly entangling pact not only legitimizes the Soviet territorial conquests of the Baltic states and Poland in World War II, it creates a mini-United Nations — without a U.S. veto.

Thanks to last week's three deals, in all but strategic negotiations America is now playing on the field of Soviet choosing. In this 35-nation forum, the NATO nations are largely offset by the Warsaw Pact nations, with the balance held by neutrals. The trend within the 35 is running toward irritation with America by its underburdened allies and embrace of the Soviet Union by the neutralists and those who want to sell high technology.

The pressure of consensus will be on the United States to accede to Soviet demands. Most Americans are unaware of the sea change in the ground rules; Senate Foreign Relations has not the foggiest notion that the CSCE economic conference just agreed to, with its inexorable follow-ons, will informally begin dismantling technology-export controls.

Mr. Baker, forewarned during the campaign, blundered in failing to stop this laying of negotiating track toward the new multilateralism. This last-minute legacy augurs Dukakis diplomacy in the Age of Bush. Internal disagreement exists and will grow.

Viewing the disparate elements supporting his Republican opposition, Franklin Roosevelt said in 1940: "We all know the story of the unfortunate chameleon which turned brown when placed on a brown rug, and turned red when placed on a red rug, but who died a tragic death when they put him on a Scotch plaid."

James Baker is a practiced chameleon. For his sake and that of others, Americans await the clear color of President Bush's foreign policy.

The New York Times.

An Africa-America Bridge On Jackson's Road to '92

By Jim Hoagland

LUSAKA, Zambia — Labels are an essential element of the politics of race. The empowered use them to stigmatize and segregate; a minority regains control of its identity by rejecting labels imposed by others.

The shift from "colored" to "Negro" and then to "black" demonstrates how this process worked in America. People who chose to call themselves black Americans did so to assert pride in their identity. My hunch is that by the end of the year, "black American" will be on the ash heap of linguistic history, replaced by "African American" as the reference of choice.

There are reasons he is urging black Americans to identify with Africa.

This change is a major goal in 1989 for Jesse Jackson, who argues that "African American" contains "a cultural integrity and historical accuracy" that the word "black" lacks.

It will be hard to argue the reverse by plumping for black. Definition by color is the heart of racism. Definition by ethnic background has long been mainstream American politics, something Mr. Jackson hopes to be in the middle of by 1992.

More is at stake here than a bit of linguistic faddishness. Mr. Jackson has clear tactical goals that will propel his campaign to get black Americans to identify more closely with Africa.

But as is always the case with Mr. Jackson, his strategic goals, and his plans to apply the change he is seeking if he gets it, are more obscure.

At a conference that gathered African dignitaries and American experts here last week, Mr. Jackson tenaciously emphasized that ethnic politics had paid off for other immigrant groups in America and for their homelands. It was time for this to happen for Africa and for African Americans.

He arranged a meeting with President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia for about 30 black Americans attending the conference. The president eloquently appealed to them to lobby hard on American policy toward Africa, as Mr. Kaunda feels Irish Americans do for Ireland and Jewish Americans do for Israel.

In some ways, Mr. Jackson seeks to capitalize on something that is already happening. Black Americans are playing an increasingly influential role in shaping U.S. policy on Africa, especially on the emotional issue of apartheid in South Africa.

So Mr. Jackson's effort to push "African American" stands a better chance than did the term "Afro-American," which foundered when attention focused on the large political and cultural differences not only between Americans and Africans, but among Africans themselves.

Mr. Jackson's performance here erases any doubt that he has begun his 1992 presidential campaign. By welding black America into a more cohesive ethnic group, he hopes to solidify his base and use it as a building bloc for a broader and deeper "rainbow coalition."

But the gap between tactics and strategy was evident in Mr. Jackson's major address to the conference, which was carried on Zambian television. After impressing delegates with his moderate tone on a variety of issues, including the probable policies of George Bush, Mr. Jackson delivered an incendiary tirade against the International Monetary Fund, which happens to be engaged in a bitter feud with Mr. Kaunda.

IMF, Mr. Jackson said, "stands for Infant Mortality Foundation." It is "made up of old slave masters" who have "a plan to pay back the robber barons" of the West by bankrupting African countries, he added.

It was undoubtedly popular rhetoric for his hosts, who had provided Mr. Jackson with every possible platform here. But the corrosive speech contained no alternative to the current international arrangement. Nor was there any indication of how African Americans can contribute to the serious economic and management problems facing countries like Zambia.

The suspicion that Mr. Jackson could not resist playing to the galleries was reinforced by the contrast between his speech and his earlier appeals to African officials not to engage "in premature despair" about Mr. Bush's stand toward Africa.

Mr. Bush "is struggling to regain his reputation for decency" and should be given the benefit of the doubt, Mr. Jackson said in an interview. "He has been talking about South Africa as a racist state. That was in our campaign and shows how the national dialogue has been shifted."

But he then indicated that this honeymoon will fade quickly if, as is almost certain, the new U.S. president opposes further sanctions against South Africa. "Opposing sanctions legislation," Mr. Jackson said, "would send a very disturbing signal."

Mr. Jackson's African trip demonstrates that he has grown as a politician and as a figure on the international scene. But it remains to be seen whether he can put aside the easy rhetoric and arrive at a convincing program that stands on its own.

So far, as he says, he has succeeded in forcing others to shift ground. That is a victory in the realm of tactics. But it is not enough to gain him the power he seeks to change policies, and not just labels.

The Washington Post.

In South Asia, Tensions Are Easing

By S. Nihal Singh

NEW DELHI — The nations of South Asia are poised for interesting changes this year after Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's groundbreaking trips to China and Pakistan. How far the promise of a momentous December will be fulfilled remains to be seen. But there is already a more relaxed atmosphere in the region, in keeping with international trends.

Mr. Gandhi managed to clear the air in India's troubled relationship with China, strained since the Indian debacle in the 1962 border war. A new mechanism to resolve the festering border dispute has been evolved, though no quick settlement of the issue seems likely.

In Islamabad, a summit meeting of regional leaders provided Mr. Gandhi a convenient backdrop for the first official visit by an Indian prime minister to Pakistan in 28 years. The agreements signed between the two long-time rivals, including a formal agreement not to attack each other's nuclear facilities, are of symbolic importance.

Mr. Gandhi emphasized that Pakistan's tentative return to democracy and the accession to power of Benazir Bhutto offered an opportunity for the two countries to turn over a new leaf. The desire was reciprocated by Miss Bhutto. But no one expects entirely smooth sailing.

China and Pakistan present different problems to India. In a sense, it is easier for India and China to be friends again, despite their underlying rivalry. The border dispute, though a major impediment, is really a question of India coming to grips emotionally with the status quo.

With Pakistan, on the other hand, the divisions run deep, because of the bloody partition that led to its birth and Pakistan's lingering feelings of insecurity. Pakistanis also look askance at what they view as Indian hegemonistic ambitions.

There are constraints on both sides. Miss Bhutto has yet to consolidate her political position; the army, her Big Brother, watches over her shoulder. Her freedom of action is limited, particularly on the sensitive issue of relations with India.

For Mr. Gandhi, the general election due by year's end is already casting a shadow. It will be a crucial vote: Mr. Gandhi has made many mistakes at home even while proving himself the most innovative prime minister since his grandfather, Jawaharlal Nehru, set the country's course in foreign policy.

The non-Communist opposition parties have been trying to form a united front to do battle with Mr. Gandhi's Congress (I) Party. And some leaders of the centrist opposition have blasted his China visit as a sellout of Indian interests.

Mr. Gandhi also will have to navigate carefully on Pakistan. The right-ist Bharatiya Janata Party and others have demanded that India assert its dominant Hindu identity, at the expense of minorities. This would anger Pakistan, which is mainly Moslem.

But the outlook in the region looks rosier than in a long time. This will be a year of consolidating gains rather than of breaking ground. Rajiv Gandhi does not need any more bold initiatives to assure himself a place in the history books.

International Herald Tribune.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1889: Florence Imperiled

PARIS — The Florentine Municipality have made up their minds to "improve" the triangular area in the heart of Florence, full of historic buildings and ancient palaces. "Ouida" makes a piteous appeal to the London *Times*, in the hope of arousing civilization to the danger that now threatens the streets in which Dante may have walked. But "Ouida's" appeal is likely to be made in vain. The modern Florentine, like the modern Parisian or Londoner, prefers a city on the model of the Paris of Baron Haussmann.

1914: Refugee Horror

NEW YORK — Nearly 4,000 men, women and children, refugees of General Huerta's army, are undergoing the horrors of a march through Texas, where they are being provided for by the U.S. Government. They were compelled to leave Ojinaga, Mexico, as a consequence of the sudden evacuation of the town. Their march of sixty-five miles is entailing great suffering and privation.

1939: Lloyd George's Ire

LONDON — Prime Minister Chamberlain is "cringing and crawling" before Premier Mussolini and Chancellor Hitler and his visits to Rome and Munich have placed the future of the British Empire in great jeopardy, it was declared tonight [Jan. 19] by David Lloyd George. Britain's wartime Premier lived up to his reputation as the "Welsh Wizard" by producing a magic array of expletives with which to castigate Mr. Chamberlain and his government for their policy of appeasement. Employing magic-lantern slides and maps to illustrate Britain's present strategical weakness, Lloyd George predicted that if Franco wins, Spain will be a Fascist power in alliance with Italy and Germany and British shipping would have to be diverted from the Mediterranean and around the Cape in any war provoked by the Rome-Berlin-Burgos axis.

OPINION

The Talk in Angola Is Now Of Political Steps to Peace

By Anthony Lewis

LUANDA, Angola — The president of Angola, José Eduardo dos Santos, has called for a cease-fire in his government's long war with the UNITA rebel movement.

"The cessation of hostilities would be an important step as a development toward peace," Mr. dos Santos said. The president was speaking in an interview with two New York Times columnists, Flora Lewis and myself.

The war has gone on since Angola won its independence in 1975, devastating the country. The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, or UNITA, which is led by Jonas Savimbi, has been supported by South Africa and the United States. Cuban troops fought on the government's side.

Under an American-mediated agreement signed last month, South Africa is to end its support of the rebels and the Cubans are to leave. The agreement did not deal with the internal conflict, but it has encouraged a changed atmosphere here — less talk of military victory, more of political steps toward peace.

Mr. dos Santos, in the interview, emphasized his government's new amnesty law, which takes effect on Feb. 4. Under it, any rebels who come in and give up their arms will be accepted without recrimination or penalty. Diplomats in Luanda believe that the law will be applied as promised, and that any important returnees will even be given government positions.

But the amnesty law cannot settle the question of Mr. Savimbi himself. Mr. dos Santos made that clear when he was asked whether Mr. Savimbi presented a personal problem. He replied that the Savimbi alliance with South Africa was especially condemned in Angola and elsewhere in Africa.

"I wonder whether there would be an Angolan who would be able to forgive Savimbi now," the president said. "I confine myself to Savimbi, not to others. This is the reason why we say that Savimbi's case is special and must also be solved in a special way, separate from the others."

He was asked what sort of special way he meant. His interesting answer was that the experiences of other African countries in achieving reconciliation after difficult conflicts should be applied here. He mentioned Nigeria in particular.

In Nigeria, Odumegwu Ojukwu led the Ibos in 1967 to revolt and proclaim the state of Biafra. In a brutal war, the government put down the separatists. All the Biafran leaders were accepted back into Nigerian life, some in high positions — except Mr. Ojukwu. He went into exile for 13 years, but came home in 1982. "This solution in Nigeria can be applied to our problems," Mr. dos Santos said.

Of course there is a big difference in the two situations. Mr. Ojukwu had to leave because he was militarily defeated. Mr. Savimbi's forces continue to attack villages and towns in various parts of Angola. Military specialists see no chance that the rebel movement can be crushed, or on the other hand that it can destroy the government.

What Mr. dos Santos seemed to be suggesting, with the Nigerian analogy, was that time would allow the bitter feelings between Mr. Savimbi and government supporters to fade. But the question is still how to stop the war and let a process of reconciliation begin.

A number of diplomats believe that Mr. Savimbi may be ready to reach an acceptable political solution — if the government would negotiate with him. That would accord him a dignity, a recognition of his importance. But until now, at least, the government has rejected negotiations.

In that context the idea of a cease-fire could be significant. An agreed cease-fire could be seen as implying a certain status on each side.

The president's support for a cease-fire was a change of position. Last October Mr. Savimbi called for a cease-fire between his fighters and Cuban soldiers. Mr. dos Santos rejected the call then as "a propaganda exercise designed to exaggerate UNITA's military importance."

The difficulty of getting to negotiations should not be minimized. The issue is power, and the conflict has cost dearly.

But the reality is that Mr. Savimbi, a charismatic figure with deep popular roots in part of the country, is not going to go away. The theme being sounded by the government in economic and political affairs is realism. And more and more, people say that there is no military solution to the war.

Mr. dos Santos said: "Wars are no longer a way to settle problems."

The New York Times.

A Larger Problem

SOUTH Africa welcomed Soviet help in solving the conflict in Angola, but it may now find the focus of superpower attention shifting to the situation in South Africa itself. A Soviet official confirms that U.S.-Soviet cooperation on Angola could in the future be extended to South Africa. At that point, President Botha could find himself under superpower pressure to open direct talks with the African National Congress.

The first U.S.-Soviet détente was undermined at least in part by Moscow's adventurism in Angola. Conversely, the new détente has been strengthened by U.S.-Soviet cooperation in resolving that conflict. The Angola peace process may provide a model for how the superpowers can develop what was missing in Détente I — a structure for resolving conflict in the Third World. If that spirit of cooperation continues, it could even help resolve what may be the most intractable regional problem of all — South Africa.

— *Lally Weymouth, The Washington Post.*

I Used to Be, Uh, Coherent — Or Was It Just a Movie?

By Howard Mittlemark

NEW YORK — I once read a science fiction novel about a man who ceased to sleep. He was a mutation, I think, or maybe he was bitten by a radioactive bat. Excuse me if I seem a bit confused. I haven't been getting much sleep lately. (Have I already said that?) Maybe it was a movie dubbed from the Japanese: "The Man Who Did Not Sleep vs. Godzilla" or "Godzilla vs. Rodan" or "Rodin vs. John Singer Sargent."

I'm sorry. I've lost my place again. I do that a lot lately. So, anyway, this fellow stopped needing to sleep. But he went crazy because he didn't get to dream anymore. Every night — that's when I used to sleep, at night. Oh. I forgot to say I live next to a parking lot.

I forget things a lot, because I don't get much sleep anymore. Did I mention that? What I was going to say is that every night in the parking lot, the cars go off. I mean the alarms on the cars go off. I mean they go on. Actually, they go on and on and on. Whoop, whoop, whoop.

I used to be — what's that word? — coherent. Everybody always said I expressed myself well. Now they mostly just ask if I'm feeling O.K. when I fall asleep in meetings and at dinner and once I fell asleep while ... Wait. Did you see that? That kinda shadowy thing on the wall? The way it moved?

Did I say where I lived? I live next to a parking lot in New York. That's what I used to tell the police when I'd call them to say that the alarms were going off all night. But they said that if they were going to do something over here, they'd arrest all the drug dealers. You can't argue with that.

Now I get up when the alarms go off and think about things. I've been thinking about how terrorism is a real good way of getting someone's attention. One night, I was watching the cars go off. There's this one car, its lights flash as it goes whoop, whoop, whoop, and once I thought I saw its doors and hood flapping like, maybe, I don't know, some kind of toaster ...

Excuse me, I must have nodded off. So, is property the only right? That's what I wanted to say. That's the point. Because I figured if I filled a balloon with paint I could hit the cars going whoop, whoop, whoop from my window. Maybe I should just go ahead and do it. But then I'd nod off on the bus and admit it in my sleep, and they'd arrest me and I'd have to tell the judge that I did it because I thought my right to sleep is as important as someone's right to property. And they'd put me in jail because, well, I've never heard anyone talk about my right to sleep.

Is sleep in the constitution? Do you think those guys slept? I know they ate food. George Washington slept. Not next to any parking lots though. Don't I have a right to sleep? Or do just people who own things have rights? Or maybe owning a car is just a bigger right than sleeping. Did I say that there's a 10-foot fence all around the parking lot? Did I say it's all lit up, and I've never seen anyone in there when the alarms go off? Which is another point I wanted to make, which is that the alarms wouldn't stop a burglar anyway because everyone figures they're going off for no reason like they always do. Did I say this already?

What if the president was going to negotiate with the Russians tomorrow and needed to be really well rested? Wouldn't his sleep be more important than a car? Exactly how important do you have to be before your sleep counts? Or how many people's sleep equals one car owner's sense of security?

Does this sound dumb? Am I missing something? I can't tell, because I haven't been getting much sleep lately. I said that already, right?

Mr. Mittlemark is a writer and editor who lives — and occasionally sleeps — in New York. He contributed this lament to The New York Times.

MEANWHILE

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Sihanouk: 'I Always Put Myself in the Camp of Patriots'

In an opinion column in your Jan. 11 editions *("No Deals With the Butchers of Cambodia")* Lorna Hahn wrote that "[Prince Sihanouk] has a long record of active cooperation with the Khmer Rouge, and he is known to want to go with a winner." I protest this less than honorable slander against me.

First, the day after the coup d'état led by the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique that overthrew me (March 18, 1970) I formed a National United Front of Kampuchea. The Khmer Rouge joined the front several days afterward. Contrary to what some journalists have written, it was not Sihanouk who rallied to the Khmer Rouge in March 1970. It was the Cambodian Communist Party that rallied to Sihanouk. At that time the front, of which I was president, was not a "winner." The winners were the "Khmer Republic" of Lon Nol and his patron (the United States).

Second, during the rule of Pol Pot (1975-1979) I refused to cooperate with the Khmer Rouge regime. It was in this way that I became its prisoner for more than three years. And it was in this way that Pol Pot and his minister Ieng Sary had their people massacre a great many members of my family — five of my children and 14 of my grandchildren.

Third, after the defeat of "Democratic Kampuchea" by the Vietnamese Communists, I did not rush to help Vietnam in its victory but decided, on the contrary, to fight against the victorious Vietnamese for the liberation of my country.

Today there are journalists and politicians in the "Free World" who, out of opportunism, accept the Vietnamese *fait accompli* in Cambodia by recognizing the de facto regime of quislings in Phnom Penh, and praising it.

I am not like these people who are "known to want to go with a winner." Even if it is a losing side, I put myself and will always put myself in the camp of patriots and fighters against colonialism, imperialism, neo-colonialism and hegemony.

NORODOM SIHANOUK.
Roissy-en-France, France.

Smog Over the Danube

As an American living temporarily in Budapest, I read the article "Diseases of Affluence Spreading in East Bloc, Third World," *(Science, Jan. 5)* with great interest. I would like to add something. Budapest has a terrible air pollution problem. It must be a contributor to illness, perhaps to cardiovascular disease and lung cancer. The air on the average weekday is bad enough to produce nausea and headaches, as well as exhaustion if you are out in it too long.

Part of the problem is the fuel used in the two-cylinder cars. It is a combination of oil and leaded gas, and it produces exhaust fumes that almost leave one gasping. Apparently, the government has no money to combat the problem. So the Hungarians will continue to breathe polluted air while those in the parliament sit back, watching the bridges that cross the Danube disappear behind thicker and thicker clouds of smog. This, in addition to the other factors mentioned in the article, seems to suggest that the mortality rate here will continue to rise.

PETE MacDONALD.
Budapest.

Thailand's Fine Example

The Thai government is to be congratulated for its recent ban on logging activities in the kingdom. *(World Briefs, Jan. 11).* This has set an excellent example for the other governments in the Asia-Pacific region to follow. It has put Thailand in the forefront of conservation efforts that will be greatly appreciated by the world community.

KHOR KOK PENG.
World Rain Forest Movement.
Penang, Malaysia.

An Unethical Insult to Arabs

Regarding the report "U.S. Presses Bonn on Libya Gas Factory" (Jan. 2):

Certain journalistic standards are needed when sensitive subjects are covered. Whether or not the Libyans are building a chemical weapons plant is not relevant here. The issue is the quoting of Jürgen Hippenstiel-Imhausen, president of the West German company Imhausen-Chemie, who described Libyans as "stupid" and Arabs as "lazy" people who employ "foreign slaves" to do their work. Such remarks are extremely insulting to Libyans in particular and Arabs in general. It is unethical to print comments such as these, which attribute the hiring of foreign expertise to laziness or stupidity rather than lack of technical knowledge.

D.S. SAMARASINGHE.
Colombo, Sri Lanka.

I agree with William Safire *("Germans Can't Ignore That Auschwitz-in-the Sand," Opinion, Jan. 3)* that governments should crack down on poison gas profiteers. But I wonder if he would approve if, as he put it, "unreasonable relatives of poison gas victims retaliated" against citizens of countries that do not crack down. Does he think such retaliation would be desirable, or is he just saying that it could happen?

M.C. STRICKER.
Strasbourg, France.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

GENERAL NEWS

U.S. Schoolyard Killer 'Hated' Everyone

The Associated Press

STOCKTON, California — A drifter who opened fire with an assault rifle on a crowded schoolyard, killing five children of Southeast Asian refugees, hated Vietnamese immigrants and believed they were robbing native-born Americans of jobs, a former co-worker said.

But the police said Thursday that Patrick E. Purdy, who wounded 30 others at Cleveland Elementary School before committing suicide Tuesday, hated everyone.

"Through his lifetime, Mr. Purdy developed a hate for everybody," said Captain Dennis Perry.

He called the killer a "loner with no friends, no particularly known girlfriends."

Mr. Purdy had "a problem with alcohol, a problem with marijuana and a distinct dislike for everybody — not a particular race, all of them," Captain Perry said.

Mr. Purdy was "seething" when he spoke about Vietnamese workers, recalled a former co-worker, Steve Sloan.

"He said he hated Vietnamese," Mr. Sloan said.

"He seemed really frustrated because here he was, being barely able to hold onto a job. I got the impression that the guy had it in for other minority people because they're able to come into our country."

Mr. Sloan said he spoke with Mr. Purdy at a Stockton machine shop where the killer worked for a few months early last year.

The Sacramento Bee newspaper reported that Mr. Purdy tried to commit suicide in jail in 1987 and was described in a subsequent mental health report as "a danger to his health and others."

Mr. Purdy was carrying a book about the white supremicist group Aryan Nations when he was arrested for firing a Browning semiautomatic pistol at trees near Lake Tahoe in April 1987, the newspaper reported.

In a subsequent mental health report, Mr. Purdy was described as dangerous and suffering from "mild mental retardation," the Bee reported. Authorities say Mr. Purdy had a long criminal record.

A woman who called herself Mr. Purdy's best friend said the killer, whose clothes and guns bore radical Islamic slogans, was prone to bleak moods "where he didn't want to live."

"He had a bizarre attitude, kind of paranoid," said Kelley Riley, 25, described by residents as Mr. Purdy's frequent companion in late 1987 and early 1988. But she said he was "nice" most of the time, and would "just walk away when he was mad." He was never violent toward anyone and never demonstrated an unusual interest in guns, she said.

In America, a Lie Usually Beats the Gun Laws

By Wayne King
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Soviet-designed military assault rifle that a deranged man used to kill five schoolchildren in California and wound 30 others can be purchased as easily as an ordinary rifle or shotgun in the United States, according to U.S. officials.

They say there is little they can do to stop a convicted criminal like Patrick Edward Purdy, who carried out the killings in Stockton with an AK-47 assault rifle, from buying it or other combat-type weapons.

Such weapons are proliferating, and gun control advocates and a growing number of law enforcement officials maintain that they should not be sold for private use under any circumstances.

But the National Rifle Association opposes a ban, arguing that it is too difficult to draw a distinction between assault weapons and ordinary rifles, and that in any case a ban would not keep the weapons out of the hands of criminals because there is a huge black market.

Only three states, Hawaii, Illinois and Pennsylvania, require a waiting period for purchasing a rifle or shotgun, and only 20 states require a waiting period to allow a background check for purchasing a handgun.

Mr. Purdy, who had a long criminal record, bought the assault rifle for $349.95 last Aug. 3 in a gun store in Sandy, Oregon. He used a false name and lied on the federal form required for the purchase, the police said.

Les Stanford, a public information officer for the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms in Washington, said that the federal form requires a gun purchaser to affirm that he is not a convicted criminal or under indictment, a drug addict or mentally ill.

"Do they lie when they fill out those forms and buy a gun?" he said. "In many cases, yes.

"And is there anything we can do under current law to check on whether they are lying?

"No."

While U.S. law requires the purchaser of any firearm to fill out the federal form, which also obliges him to state whether he is a fugitive, an illegal alien or has been dishonorably discharged from military service, there is no requirement or mechanism to determine if the answers are truthful. The answers are not forwarded to any U.S. agency, and are required to be kept on file by the gun seller only.

The seller must require valid identification, like a driver's license. He must also inform the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms of the transaction, giving the description and serial number of the firearm, and the identification used to make the purchase. But the name of the purchaser is not given to the government.

Oregon did not require a waiting period or a background check on Mr. Purdy to determine if he had answered the questions on the purchase form truthfully.

The police chief in Sandy, Fred Punzel, said that a check would not have turned up Mr. Purdy's criminal record, which includes drug and weapon violations, because it was listed under a different name.

The National Coalition to Ban Handguns said in a brochure last September that the AK-47 and similar weapons are "built to kill large numbers of human beings quickly and efficiently."

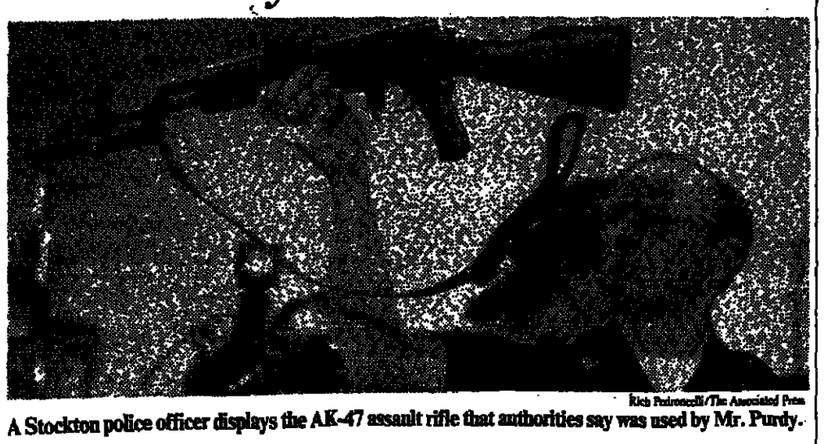
The brochure also listed such popular assault weapons as the easily concealable MAC-10, one version of which is now classified as a machine gun because it is so easily converted to automatic fire; the AR-15, which is the civilian version of the military's M-16; the Ruge *Mini-14*; the Tech 9 semiautomatic pistol, and various configurations of the Israeli-designed Uzi.

Many of these weapons, including the AK-47, were originally designed as automatic weapons, or machine guns, which keep firing as long as the trigger is depressed, and can be converted to rapid fire.

The weapons are widely available in semiautomatic form. That is, they will fire once each time the trigger is pulled. In the semiautomatic form, they are classified simply as rifles, and are legal for sale under the same conditions as any hunting rifle or shotgun.

Police officials in Stockton said that the AK-47 used by Mr. Purdy had not been converted. But even in the semiautomatic mode, the weapons are capable of rapid fire.

An effort to ban the sale of military-style assault weapons in California failed last year with heavy opposition from the National Rifle Association.



Rich Pedroncelli/The Associated Press

A Stockton police officer displays the AK-47 assault rifle that authorities say was used by Mr. Purdy.

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18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25
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Bruce Chatwin, 48, Acclaimed For His Travel Writings, Dies

The Associated Press

LONDON — Bruce Chatwin, 48, a distinguished British travel writer and novelist, died Wednesday in the French city of Nice from a rare bone marrow disease he contracted in China, his wife Elizabeth reported.

Literary Craftsman

By Albin Krebs
New York Times Service

Mr. Chatwin's first book, "In Patagonia," published only a decade ago, established him as one of his generation's ranking travel writers and an elegant literary craftsman and storyteller.

In a 1987 interview, Mr. Chatwin said that during a trip to western China in the early 1980s he had contracted a rare and debilitating bone marrow disease caused by a plant fungus, an ailment he dismissed with the comment, "Hazards of travel — rather an alarming one."

He had been confined to a wheelchair and required periodic blood transfusions.

Mr. Chatwin recently completed his sixth book, a collection of writings called "What Am I Doing Here?" It is to be published later this year.

The writer's wanderlust had taken him to remote corners of the world — to Timbuktu and Cameroon, several South American countries, Pakistan, the Soviet Union, Niger, China and the Sudan, to name a few of the countries he visited.

In addition to his travel writing, Mr. Chatwin was also praised by critics for his three novels, the last of which, "Utz," was published in the United States by Viking last week.

Writing about "Utz" — the novel's title is the name of its protagonist, an art collector — in The New York Times, Michiko Kakutani observed that "the novel begins as the story of an art collector, then opens out to become an examination of art — its ability to confer immortality and its ability to become a substitute for life."

Mr. Chatwin, who in 1968 walked away from a bright future as an expert on Impressionist art and a directorship of the auction firm of Sotheby's, produced many newspaper and magazine articles.

His talents were widely admired, as the critic and novelist Andrew Harvey noted in a New York Times review of Mr. Chatwin's last travel book, "The Songlines" (1987), a study of Australia's nomadic aborigines published by Viking.

"Nearly every writer of my generation in England," Mr. Harvey wrote, "has wanted, at some point, to be Bruce Chatwin, wanted to be talked about, as he is, with raucous envy; wanted, above all, to have written his books."

WP

Bruce Chatwin

Robert Lekachman, 68, A Maverick Economist

NEW YORK (NYT) — Robert Lekachman, 68, a teacher of economics whose maverick views often set him apart from mainstream economists, died of cancer of the liver Saturday at his home here.

Mr. Lekachman's two most recent books, both critical of President Ronald Reagan and written in a pungent and polemical style, were "Visions and Nightmares: America After Reagan," published by Macmillan in 1987, and "Greed Is Not Enough" (Pantheon, 1982), a critique of "Reaganomics."

Perhaps his most widely read books are "A History of Economic Ideas" (1959) and "The Age of Keynes" (1966), which were translated into several languages and used extensively as texts.

32 Are Killed in China As Train and Bus Crash

Reuters

BEIJING — At least 32 persons were killed and 41 injured when a passenger train hit a crowded bus in northeast China, Xinhua reported Thursday.

The news agency said the train ploughed into the bus on an unmanned crossing in Huinan county in Jilin Province on Wednesday. Nearly all the casualties were on the bus, which was pushed 30 meters (about 30 yards) along the track.

Thatcher Seeks World Peacemaker Role

By Warren Getler
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — In her 10th year as prime minister, Margaret Thatcher appears determined to devote more attention to trying to help resolve regional conflicts, especially in the Middle East and southern Africa, her aides say.

The government is expected to announce soon that Mrs. Thatcher will embark on a weeklong African tour in late March to Morocco, Zimbabwe and Malawi.

A meeting with King Hassan II of Morocco is being portrayed by London as a continuation of close contacts between the two countries and a chance to exchange views over prospects of bringing Israelis and Palestinians to the negotiating table, British officials said.

The visit to Zimbabwe will mark Mrs. Thatcher's first bilateral visit to a front-line state opposed to the government in South Africa.

President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe has repeatedly invited Mrs. Thatcher to visit. Mr. Mugabe, a frequent visitor to London, has noted Mrs. Thatcher's prominent role in bringing about his country's independence and its transition to black majority rule in 1980.

"She will be congratulating Zimbabwe for sorting out its internal affairs," a government official said, "and for maintaining the rule of law."

"Mrs. Thatcher will also be going as a very obvious signal that Britain supports the southern African governments and will continue to help reduce their dependence on South Africa."

Mrs. Thatcher, who took office in May 1979, has consistently described Pretoria's policy of apartheid as "abhorrent."

But she has adamantly resisted applying far-reaching economic sanctions on Britain's substantial trade with South Africa because, as she sees it, economic boycotts are nearly universally ineffective and counterproductive.

Mrs. Thatcher's previous visits to black Africa were in late 1979, when she met with Commonwealth leaders in Lusaka, Zambia, to discuss independence for Rhodesia, now Zimbabwe. "While that meeting was an important event, it was not a bilateral meeting with a southern African state," a government source said.

A senior government official said the trip to Africa was intended "to extend the prime minister's education about black Africa."

"For now, she is not going to South Africa," the official said, "and she will not go if such a trip is going to be interpreted in any way as condoning or excusing the appalling policy of apartheid."

'For now, she is not going to South Africa, and she will not go if such a trip is going to be interpreted in any way as condoning or excusing the appalling policy of apartheid.'

A senior British government official.

On the Middle East, Mrs. Thatcher hopes to maintain the momentum created by recent gestures by the Palestine Liberation Organization, which have been viewed as conciliatory by the British government.

After remarks in December by the PLO leader, Yasser Arafat, renouncing terrorism and recognizing Israel's right to exist, Mrs. Thatcher dispatched her deputy foreign minister, William Waldegrave, to meet last Friday with Mr. Arafat in Tunis.

But, according to government officials, Mrs. Thatcher is now trying to "calm things down," after remarks made by Mr. Waldegrave following his meeting with Mr. Arafat and after the British news media interpreted the event as Britain seeking its own peace initiative.

Mr. Waldegrave, after what was Britain's highest-level encounter with Mr. Arafat, had referred to some Israeli leaders as reformed terrorists and had warned Israel that it risked being "left behind" if it was not more forthcoming on agreeing to peace talks with the PLO.

Those remarks drew harsh rebukes from Israeli officials in London and in Jerusalem.

Foreign Minister Moshe Arens of Israel said Wednesday that Mr. Waldegrave's remarks were "slanders and insults against the state of Israel."

Asked whether Mrs. Thatcher had distanced herself from those comments, a senior source close to the prime minister said: "We certainly not are repeating them."

The official emphasized that Britain was not trying to "usurp" the lead role of the United States in any effort to achieve a settlement of the Israeli-Palestinian dispute.

London, because of its historical ties to the Middle East, the official said, could play a constructive, but in no way decisive role.

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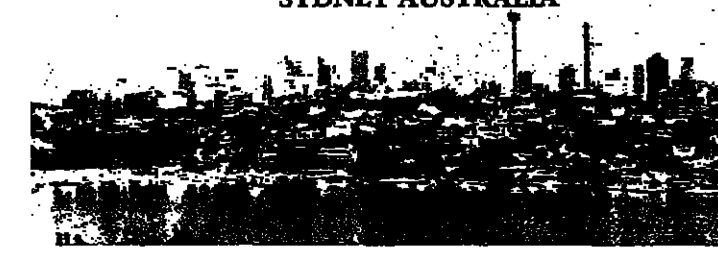

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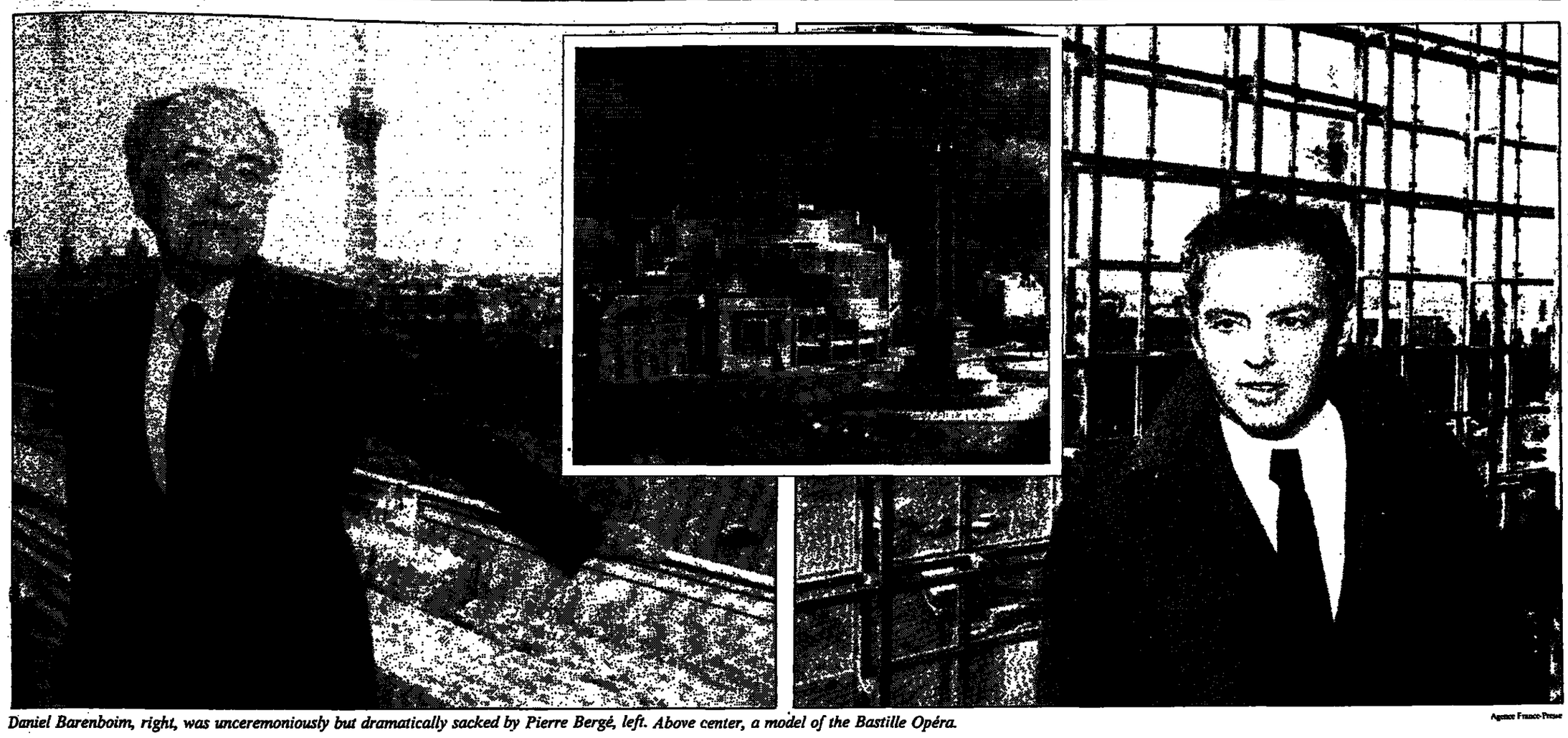


Daniel Barenboim, right, was unceremoniously but dramatically sacked by Pierre Bergé, left. Above center, a model of the Bastille Opéra.

Agence France-Presse

CRITICS' CHOICE

FRANKFURT

Guido Reni and Europe

■ A model for generations of European artists, the work of the Bolognese painter Guido Reni (1575-1642) and its influence is the subject of "Guido Reni and Europe: Fame and Posthumous Glory" at the Kunsthalle Schirn until Feb. 26. Forty-two paintings and 65 drawings by Reni are complemented by 84 paintings and a selection of prints by his artistic heirs of the 17th and 18th centuries. More than 80 museums and collections have contributed works to the show. Among 45 artists represented are Simone Cantarini, Guercino, Francesco Guarino, Luca Giordano, Ingres, Jacques-Louis David, van Dyck, Van Loo, Anton Raphael Mengs, Pierre Mignard, Murillo and José de Ribera.

FLORENCE

Italian Americans

■ "The Italian Americans," an exhibition of 200 photographs, prints and drawings traces the influence of Italian immigrants on the New World. It starts with Christopher Columbus, of course, but concentrates on the waves of emigrants in the 19th and 20th centuries and their descendants. The portraits of the well known such as Jimmy Durante, Frank Sinatra, Mario Lanza and Lee Iacocco, are there but the core of the show is the photographs of the anonymous laborers, farmers, seamstresses and child miners and countless others (photo) who streamed through Ellis Island seeking a better life. The exhibition is at the Museo de Storia della Fotografia Fratelli Alinari until Feb. 5.

ZURICH

Picasso's Sketchbooks

■ After its tour of the United States and Canada, a show of little-known works by Pablo Picasso was unveiled in Zurich at the start of a European tour. "Je Suis le Cahier: The Sketchbooks of Picasso" features 200 drawings, watercolors and notes from sketchbooks kept by the Spanish-born artist between 1900 and 1965. It includes preliminary drawings and studies for many of his most famous paintings, including "Bathers" and "The Rape of the Sabines." The 40 sketchbooks, discovered after Picasso's death in 1973, will be exhibited for six weeks in Zurich before moving on to Frankfurt, Madrid and Paris.

LONDON

Leonardo, Polymath

■ Architectural and engineering designs, anatomical studies, portraits and caricatures are among the drawings by Leonardo that have been gathered for "Leonardo da Vinci: Artist, Scientist, Inventor," which opens next week at the Hayward Gallery. The Royal Library at Windsor Castle has contributed 88 of 119 drawings on view (including *Five characters in a comic scene*, above), supplemented by loans from other major collections. The show explores the underlying unity of Leonardo's work and includes a specially commissioned version of a flying machine with a 36-foot wingspan, the most spectacular of 14 models, among them exhibits from the Montreal Museum of Fine Arts and the Science Museum in Milan. "Leonardo da Vinci: Artist, Scientist, Inventor" is at the Hayward Gallery Jan. 26 to April 16.

Farce and Drama in Paris Opéra Repertoire

No one knows who will sing "Lucia di Lammermoor" in two months or "Rigoletto" in three weeks — repertory works!

From an article in the daily Le Monde about the Paris Opéra, 1966

There are two sides to the Paris Opéra, as there are to Paris. There are the luxury products — the perfumes, jewelry, haute couture and so on — that represent Paris to the world, and the Opéra is partly integrated into this. But in a democracy the opera is not just for the rich; all the people should be able to see what goes on there.

Rolf Liebermann, director of the Paris Opéra, in 1973

by David Stevens

PARIS — No matter what *drame lyrique* opens the Opéra Bastille, France's ambitious and embattled opera house of the future, it cannot possibly offer the flamboyance, the violence, the clowning, the anguish, the passion, the confusion, not to speak of the body count, that has been supplied by the holy war over the establishment of an *opéra moderne et populaire*.

In one form or another, that war has been going on since 1982, when the decision was made by the newly minted Socialist government, and with the special blessing of President François Mitterrand, to build a new national opera house roughly on the spot where, according to pop history, the French Revolution began. It reached its climax — or a climax — in the last few days with the great scene of confrontation: Daniel Barenboim, the musical and artistic director of the theater to be, was unceremoniously but dramatically sacked by Pierre Bergé, the recently appointed president of the combined theaters of the Opéra de Paris, ostensibly for failing to grasp his — and President Mitterrand's — vision of an *opéra moderne et populaire*.

The polemics surrounding all this have paired many different opposing concepts: elitism versus populism in music, artistic idealism versus political opportunism, competence versus amateurism, voice versus production values in the opera, quality versus mass production. Everybody agrees that *moderne et populaire* is A Good Thing. It is another matter to get any agreement on what it means.

Barenboim, arraigned and convicted of not getting the message, nevertheless has an answer ready when asked at his press conference what the notion of a modern and popular opera house meant to him:

"Modern, not only that it has the most sophisticated technical equipment, but modern in the sense that the artistic disciplines that make an opera would be treated at the same level of interest and importance; in other words that it would not be a house primarily known for its voices or primarily known for its theatrical qualities.

Paris's operatic history has elitism and popular entertainment built into it.

"I think also that every great work of art has two faces, one toward its own time and one toward the future, toward eternity, and it is the second aspect that needs to be underlined in the theatrical side of the house. In other words if there is a choice to make about what is relevant to us today in a stage production, this is what really should be underlined. This is why I chose as 'house' stage directors at the beginning, Patrice Chéreau, Harry Kupfer, Peter Stein and Jean-Pierre Ponnelle. [The last named has since died.]

"As for popularity, I think an opera house today has to appeal to a wider variety of public, therefore it is important that productions are prepared in such a way that there is a maximum degree of understanding from the public point of view and that it is really and truly a critique of social life, wherever possible. I feel that a popular house means a house where the ticket prices are within the means of almost anybody who has an interest in culture, and I think a popular house is a house that manages to render even the difficult, and not obviously popular works, popular."

That, at least, is an articulate defense of a certain view of musical theater. Although he is highly articulate, Bergé's public utterances do not make clear whether he has formulated a similarly coherent view. He has accused Barenboim of planning an "elitist" repertory and of not having scheduled enough performances. Instead of the house being up to about 160 performances a season by 1993, as Barenboim had planned, Bergé *thinks* it should be *more* like 220 or higher. On ticket prices they agree: Bergé says that the range for the 2,700-seat main Bastille theater will be from 35 francs up to 320 to 330 francs, compared with the existing 550-franc top at the Palais Garnier, the present Opéra.

Barenboim has emphasized that the Opéra Bastille was a "new house with new artistic personnel and therefore it would be sheer lunacy to embark on a program comparable to other opera houses that have been functioning for 50 or 100 years." He felt that cruising speed could only be reached after three to five years, and that he "preferred to err on the side of being overcautious rather than reckless." Even so, 160 operas a season — while less than at other established major opera houses — is more opera than has ever been available per season at the Palais Garnier, which has

Continued on page 8

Impresarios insist on folklore dances, Moisevev says.

Moiseyev's New Paths

by Anna Kisselgoff

TO hear Igor Moiseyev tell it, Americans still insist inexplicably on seeing the same rosy-cheeked Russian maidens they remember from his theatricalized folk dances of more than 30 years ago. But times are not the same since the Moiseyev Dance Company from Moscow made its wildly acclaimed U.S. debut in 1958. Change, in fact, is very much on the mind of the famed Soviet choreographer, who celebrates his 83d birthday on Saturday. Among the matters he is apt to discuss nowadays is the need for Soviet ballet, especially at the Bolshoi, to enrich its "narrow lexicon" and the way his young dancers, prizing technique, differ from his earlier, more passionate performers. Even the popular image of his company does not always do justice to its new directions.

Nothing symbolizes such change more than the fact that Moiseyev is in search of a jazz composer for a projected ballet about "drug addicts, gangsters and prostitutes." "A good young American jazz composer who would understand what I want to do," he muses. "Yes, I would work with him — with pleasure." What he would like to do, he said recently in an interview in New York, "is a one-act ballet called 'The Jungles.'"

When jazz and rock music were still on the Soviet Union's proscribed list in the 1960s, Moiseyev presented a good-natured satire on American discos that was interpreted here by some as a critique of American "decadence." Is his urban jungle again a picture of the West? Or does it reflect the Soviet Union's new openness to discuss such problems? "These are problems found everywhere, typical of the civilized world and big cities," Moiseyev replies. "The trouble is I can't find suitable music."

On its eighth visit to New York, the Moiseyev Dance Company is presenting a two-week season at Radio City Music Hall; a few new works but

Continued on page 8

The Child's Eye in Gauguin

by Michael Gibson

PARIS — "As for myself," Paul Gauguin wrote to a friend, "it seems at times that I must be mad. And the more I think it over in bed at night, the more I am convinced I am." This was in 1885, when the artist was still torn between the urge — one might even say the "command" — to paint and the practical imperatives facing a man with a wife and children.

The 280-item exhibition that just opened at the Grand Palais in Paris (through April 24), after earlier stops in Washington and Chicago, offers a broader selection of his work than has ever been shown before. It also affords a chance to take a closer look at this "madness," which seized Gauguin in his 30s and caused him to forsake all else in the pursuit of his art.

Gauguin was born in 1848 — the year of a great European upheaval. One year later, in the wake of these events, his father decided to go to Peru with his family and found a newspaper. They had barely reached that country, however, when he died. The family — Paul, his elder sister and their mother — was taken in hand by a Peruvian uncle (his charming name was Don Pio de Tristan Moscoso) and only returned to France when Paul was almost 6.

It is rather surprising that so little connection is generally made between this experience Ganguin had of a quite different society during the highly impressionable years of early childhood and his subsequent move to Tahiti; nor between this experience and his uneasy rejection of the "civilized" world in favor of qualities that he constantly, if incorrectly, described as *sauvage* (savage or primitive).

Gauguin was never totally rooted in France. Deep within him there was always something alien or, as he put it, "savage despite myself." He could always hear the siren song of a childhood spent in a different culture and of a world that, in his memory, must have seemed "savage" because it belonged to the untamed years of infancy.

In early manhood he worked as a sailor and later as a stockbroker — until the stock-market crash of January 1882 left him without a job. This created a situation in which Gauguin could feel that the painful decision had been taken for him. But he was also aware that he was placing himself and his family — he was married to a Danish woman, Mette — in jeopardy. He felt an urgent calling that naturally appeared quite irrelevant from a practical point of view. This he was aware of, too, and it no doubt impelled him to cultivate a certain image of himself both in dress and in the way he presented himself in self-portraits — part hero, part sacrificial victim. It also earned him the reputation of a difficult, histrionic man.

Yet this too was the mark of his calling. And that calling had much to do with an urgent need to make sense of his life in a French society that he saw as pernicious and corrupt.

One solution, he felt, was to be found in the realm of painting by constantly striving after the most intense and acute perception possible — and this he did (under the influence of young Émile Bernard), by heightening the use of color in a way that was unprecedented. The other solution, he came to believe, resided in leaving society behind returning to a "wild" and "natural" way of life.

It probably did not occur to him that the Tahitians were no less conditioned by their culture than Europeans by their own, and in a sense this was irrelevant, because what he was not looking for *some ethnological truth but for spiritual* leverage with which to lift the stifling burden of his inheritance. The Tahitians were natural, he assumed, while the Europeans were artificial; Tahitians represented the essential goodness of the wild state as opposed to the perversity of civilization. Significantly, a bronze self-

Continued on page 8

Tahitian woman drawn by Gauguin in 1892.

WEEKEND

Two Faces of Poland's History

by Hans Koning

HERE is a painting I have looked at a long time: an unpaved road in the mountains, climbing through pinewoods with threads of cloud enveloping the trees. A primitive wooden barrier screens it from the abyss but in a gap a crucifix is put up, such as one used to find in great numbers in the mountains of central Europe in memory of whoever fell to his or her death there. Two little figures, leaning forward in effort, are seen at the edge of the picture, making their way up. This road, in the mountains south of Krakow, was painted in 1890 by a Polish painter with the French name Ludwik de Laveaux. It is in the exhibition called "Nineteenth Century Polish Painting" now touring the United States.

The work is well executed but what gives it its fascination within a context of Polish paintings is the lost and vanished world it depicts. At the end of the 19th century, a hundred years after it had been swallowed up by its neighbors, Poland had become an abstraction: It now meant the Russian, Prussian and Austrian lands which once made up that great kingdom, a setting of sandy plains, swamps, and woods where serf-like peasants and Jewish petty traders lived in a medieval poverty. The road in de Laveaux's picture could have been painted a hundred or two hundred years earlier; nothing had changed. It is the same with a "Peasant Funeral" painted in the 1860s by Josef Szermentowski. Two oxen are hitched to a miserable cart with a coffin of raw wood. Beside it, a man and a child are waiting in dumb passivity.

Sprinkled across these plains of backwardness were a few cities, Warsaw, Krakow, Poznan, where the representatives of the conquerors lived with the Polish nobility and the rich bourgeoisie in a lifestyle modeled on Paris. The Poles, who had themselves portrayed in blue hunting jackets, top hats, silk foulards, were yet nursing the memories of their uprisings, in 1831, 1848, 1863, against the czar and against the Hapsburgs, all bloodily repressed, and dreaming of a national rebirth (which would not come until 1918). These two faces of Poland's century of non-existence form the matrix of the exhibition which was put together by a curator of the National Museum in Warsaw, Agnieszka Morawinska, and which is in the United States under the auspices of that museum and of the National Academy of Design in New York.

Polish culture is famous for its writing and its music but has not had many visual artists, and the small collection, seen abroad for the first time, may not lead to new reputations. These paintings, though, give a highly original insight into a suppressed era when Poland had ceased to mean anything in the West but "a cause," supported by the music of Chopin and the handful of exiled officers who kept appearing in the various revolutionary uprisings of 19th-century Europe. They are showing us *how it was.*

They show life in those forgotten villages; what it meant to be a rebel outlaw or to live like a lady or gentleman but under a foreign rule. Marcin Zaleski's "Capture of the Arsenal" pictures the high point of the 1831 uprising when the rebels had got hold of the Russian arsenal in Warsaw. But that is historical detail. What the painting really lets us see is a night-time street in a city, an anonymous city, with the astonishingly wide spaces (astonishing to us, used to the clogging of traffic), where men are killing men in the half-dark, under a grey winter sky lit up by burning buildings.

"Departure in a Carriage," a work of Alfred Wierusz-Kowalski, shows two people, wrapped up, setting out on a journey in an open coach. The coachman has two oil lamps blazing beside him in the twilight. The road is wet with melting snow. The peacefulness and luxury of this scene lie on the surface and are only in seeming contrast with the violence in Zaleski's work. Both worlds coexisted and the sense of unease in "Departure" is signal.

The youngest painting in the collection is Jozef Mehoffer's "The May Sun." It dates from 1911 but it belongs in the 19th century show as a completion, an ending. A new century had begun with new hope; modern man was thought to have abjured the cruelties of the past. Mehoffer shows a woman standing at a garden gate; behind her is an open veranda or pavilion with a tea table and a rose bush. It is simple, of lovely color, and breathing a sunny contentment. The painter would have been stunned at the idea that two more wars lay ahead for his people with greater outrages than the 19th century could have imagined.

"Nineteenth Century Polish Painting" will be in Washington Feb. 1 until mid-March, in the Meridian House International; and in Chicago, the Smart Gallery, from mid-April until mid-June. ■

Hans Koning's latest novel is "Acts of Faith" (Henry Holt & Co., New York).

The poet Adam Mickiewicz, painted in 1828 by Walenty Wankowicz.

Igor Moiseyev

Continued from page 7

also many popular favorites of the past.

Moiseyev makes no bones about asserting that this tried-and-true programming is imposed upon him by Western impresarios. It creates, in his view, a false picture of the repertory that his company performs elsewhere.

A Spanish "Jota" and the brilliantly danced "Malamba," a new Argentine gaucho dance for the current U.S. tour, hint at the increased number of dances inspired by foreign popular traditions but not at the more dramatic pieces Moiseyev has created over the years. His current favorite is "Spanish Ballad," his seven-minute distillation of "Carmen." It is not programmed for the tour but is ready to be performed at the drop of an adventurous producer's hat.

"I have a feeling of dissatisfaction with the impresarios who present us lately," Moiseyev says. "They want to keep us in a narrow frame of Russian folklore, to have us do what we did before. But our ensemble is a living organism and presents new works."

Obviously, Moiseyev does not care to be accused of standing still. He is, in fact, a prisoner of his own past success. "When we come the first few times to a country, yes, we show these Russian works," he says. "But on an eighth visit, and no matter how rich our folk material, we want to demonstrate that ours is a dance theater with a wider range. People will say Moiseyev shows the same old things. We appear not as we are, but as what our producers want us to be."

THE company is still marked by the Moiseyev genius for distilling the essence of folk material into choreography that is executed by a troupe of ballet-trained professionals. But a significant change is the tendency of the current young polished dancers to stress technique, like their American contemporaries, over the emotional commitment ingrained in their predecessors.

Moiseyev himself is a product of the turmoil in the Soviet ballet world of the 1930s when young choreographic innovators like himself at the Bolshoi Ballet encountered opposition from entrenched administrators.

His longstanding view that the Bolshoi Ballet was and remains a bastion of conservatism is as emphatic as ever, with special criticism reserved for what he calls a new impoverishment of its dance vocabulary.

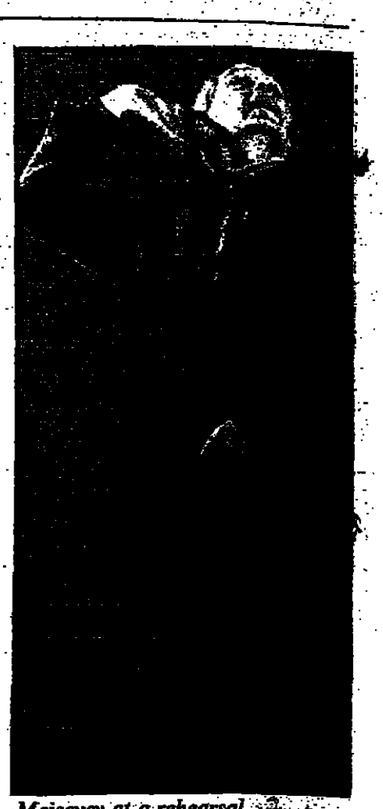
He himself, it is true, could never be confused with a formalist like George Balanchine, whose interest in pure movement, as Moiseyev now concedes, extended the classical vocabulary. Nonetheless, both he and Balanchine looked up to the same mentor in Russia in the 1920s: the experimental choreographer Kasyan Goleizovsky.

Although Moiseyev never rejected ballet training, he speaks in terms that would be familiar to American modern dancers who feel that the classical idiom cannot sufficiently reflect the times around them. The need to enlarge dance's vocabulary as a means of emotional expression has been his stated concern and his belief in the expressive image, no matter how plotless the choreography, is firm.

"I think," he said, "the task of art is to capture meaning that seems unable to be captured, to make understandable what is most abstract. Music does that. I would like dance to be no less successful in this respect. A human body, with its rich plasticity, has all the requirements for this and by extending the range of movement, is capable of expressing the most subtle nuances."

Many in the West would agree with the premise that Soviet choreography is governed by "a limited lexicon" but not necessarily with Moiseyev's view that ballet requires the use of both classical steps and character dance. By the latter, he does not mean only the mazurkas or other national dances in "Swan Lake" but dancing that "explains the character of a person — that is why it is called character dance — and moves the plot along."

Moiseyev remains a defender of the distinction between the classical and character styles, urging ballet's enrichment through both. Classicism, he feels, cannot deal with prosaic images. "Classicism cannot tolerate naturalism — you cannot pick your nose while on toe," he says.



Moiseyev at a rehearsal.

Turning to his own dancers, Moiseyev concedes that not all know what they are dancing about. "Let us talk a little philosophy. What is the difference between the spiritual and the material? The spirit cannot be measured by material means. But even the materialists notice when the spirit is missing. We are all suffering from that, not only but everywhere. As for technique, it's more visual and easier for dancers to grasp." ■

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Paris Opéra

Continued from page 7

had to be shared with the ballet.

Whatever concept the phrase "modern and popular" evokes, there is nothing new about it. Paris's operatic history has elitism and popular entertainment built into it. The Opéra's prime ancestor is the Académie Royale de Musique founded by Louis XIV and entrusted to the monstrously vain and immensely capable Lully. The Opéra Comique is a direct descendant of the outdoor fair theaters, which more or less subversively slipped music into the show in defiance of royal monopoly. The *querelle des bouffons* of the mid-18th century pitted the adherents of traditional French opera (Lully, Rameau) against the fans of Italian comic opera, and, not incidentally, the court against the intellectuals.

One of the most successful directors of the Paris Opéra was Dr. Louis Véron, who ran the place from 1831 to '35. This doctor, journalist and cultural gadfly knew little about music but a lot about his public. In his memoirs he wrote: "The July Revolution is the triumph of the bourgeoisie. . . . The Opéra became its Versailles and it flocked there to take the place of the *grand seigneurs* and the exiled court. . . . This project to make the Opéra both brilliant and popular seemed to me to have great chances of success."

ONE of the models of *opéra populaire* in France is *théâtre populaire,* and specifically the Théâtre National Populaire, at its peak under Jean Vilar during the 1950s. Its mission was to bring the classics and 20th-century theater to a wide audience at moderate prices, without condescension and with an intellectual-leftist orientation (among the first to play Brecht after the war). In the late 1960s Vilar was entrusted with planning a reform of the Opéra, and it was expected that he would become its director, with Pierre Boulez as his music director and Maurice Béjart in charge of dance. Vilar's report went into the wastebasket, one of the casualties of the 1968 troubles.

Another model, in the art world, is the Pompidou Center, the megamuseum that has become the biggest public attraction in Paris. Here, the initiative came from the right side of the political spectrum — President Georges Pompidou.

So it seems that popularity has always been a concern but its definition is in the mind of the perceiver. And politics is part of the arts and culture game in a country where most initiatives descend *from on high, along with the money* to support them. In a nutshell, the Opéra Bastille has been lumbered from the beginning with partisan motives: conceived by a Socialist government, amended and partly staffed by the opposition right when it returned to power, then reamended and purged of the artistic personnel named by the right.

In this case, it means not only that Barenboim, the 46-year-old conductor and pianist, has gone — with the endorsement of Culture Minister Jack Lang — but that the conductors, directors, designers and singers that he had engaged mostly on a personal rather than contractual basis have almost certainly gone with him. Barenboim insisted he had not asked any of these colleagues not to appear, but that he had to warn them he himself might be gone.

Experienced operatic artists and executives felt even when Barenboim was named that it was already dangerously late for an opening planned in January, 1990. Barenboim said Monday he thought that "the whole project started the wrong way around; such care was taken with the architectural and construction side of it but no decision was taken early enough about the artistic direction of the house. The two sides did not develop hand in hand."

Now the programming appears to be back to square one, and the directorial team in place reduced to Bergé, the entrepreneurial mastermind behind the Yves Saint Laurent empire and prominent supporter and friend of President Mitterrand who was named president of the Association des Théâtres de l'Opéra de Paris last August, and René Gonzalez, the successful director of the Maison de la Culture in suburban Bobigny but a man without experience in opera, named Dec. 22 as director of the Bastille theater.

THE fallout of respected artists and administrators began long ago. In 1983, Jean-Pierre Brossmann, director of the association set up to do the artistic planning, quit when the planned experimental *salle modulable* was downgraded. Gerard Mortier, then and now director of the Brussels opera, [illegible] that if the labor contracts were not renegotiated the same old problems would be moving from the Palais Garnier to the Bastille along with the orchestra, chorus and stagehands. Last May, Pierre Vozlinsky, Barenboim's administrative partner at the Orchestre de Paris was picked to play the same role at the Bastille, thought better of it. Raymond Soubie, in effect Bergé's predecessor, did not stay long after being displaced.

Then it turned to farce. Alain Pichon, 43-year-old secretary general of the Cour des Comptes who was named general director of the Paris Opéra theaters by Bergé on Dec. 22, resigned on Jan. 11, leading the daily Le Monde to wonder: "Did he pull back, like a great surgeon who refuses to operate on a patient whose case is hopeless?" And two days after Bergé had publicly praised the technical expertise of Henri Oechslin, the Bastille's stage manager, Oechslin was fired.

Whatever comes next, the annals of opera will have to make room for this, and those with any sense of the history of the Opéra can only sigh, *Plus ça change, plus c'est la même chose.*

Gauguin

Continued from page 7

portrait in low relief, which now stands on Gauguin's tomb, bears the Tahitian word *Oviri,* which means "wild" or "savage." Gauguin, in his last years in the Marquesas, was in constant and provocative conflict with the religious and civil authorities.

His first and most lasting provocation was his wood and bamboo house, which stood impartially between the Catholic and Protestant missions and was decorated with wood carvings that proclaimed it to be the "Maison du Jouir" — the house of (by inference, erotic) delight. Gauguin had obtained the land by going regularly to Mass, in order to be well regarded by the bishop who owned the property. Later, however, when the bishop tried to prevent Gauguin from living with a 13-year-old girl (with her father's consent), the artist did a carving of him with devil's horns and placed it in front of his house with another sculpture representing the bishop's housekeeper. The implication was that the bishop was having an affair with her. Under the bishop's figure he carved "Père Paillard" (Father Ribald).

Gauguin did not find the political or intellectual solution to his deep-rooted contradictions — but he did find an aesthetic solution. For all this torment yielded works that still surprise by the intensity of their color and by their quasi-Edenic mood. This intensity is not so much, as the artist himself supposed, that of a "natural" world. It is, rather, the intensity of the world as it is perceived by the nascent consciousness of a child — a world in which every single thing still appears like a cause for wonder. ■

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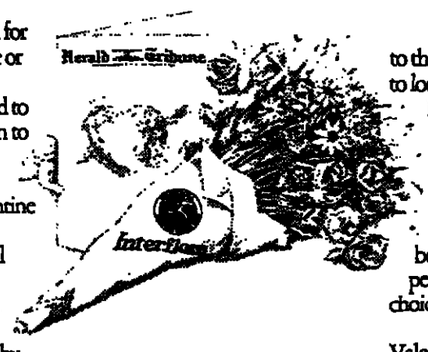

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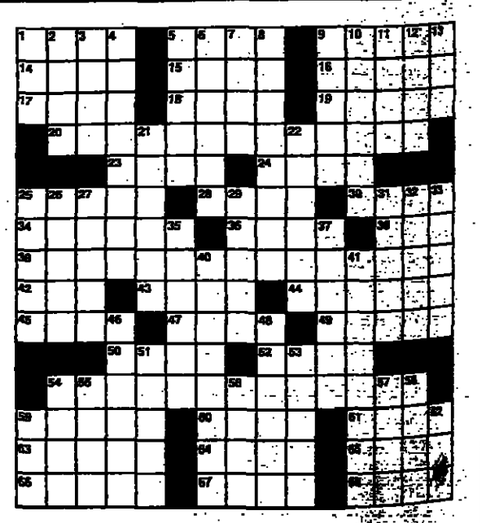
ACROSS

1 Englishman's foe: 1899-1902
5 Splendor
9 Rascal
14 Part of an archipelago
15 Walter or I. W.
16 Author of "Marius the Epicurean"
17 Physical reprimand
18 Bright star in Lyra
19 Off-white
20 Sitcom starring Bonnie Franklin
23 Hawaiian goose
24 The thinker's reward
25 Theme song of The Street Singer
28 Producer De Laurentiis
30 Paper measure
34 Stick
36 Provides with a sound track
38 Gene component
39 Emmy winner: 1988
42 High fashion
43 Cad
44 Picasso's "Dora Maar ——"
45 Environmental sci.
47 Colleen
49 Flaw: Comb. form.
50 Russian city south of Moscow
52 Bow maker
54 Sitcom starring Dick Van Patten
59 Tropical fruit
60 Links event
61 Appearance
63 Landed
64 El Bahr
65 Ionesco product
66 Gardner's "—— Calls It Murder"
67 Poll chaser
68 Leveret



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Solution to Previous Puzzle

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S	A	U	D	■	M	E	R	E	■	P	H	O	T	O
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A	R	C	A	N	E	■	P	E	N	■	A	T	U	B
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DOWN

1 Encore!
2 Kon-Tiki Museum site
3 Verve
4 With rue his heart is laden
5 Stately dance
6 Was not contumacious
7 Kind of cycle
8 Metallic element used in surgical tools
9 Malice
10 Beluga roe
11 Item discussed by Lucretius
12 Mother, in Metz
13 Inquisitive Paul
21 Scarcity
22 Sun-dried bricks
25 Film maker's —— shot
26 Kind of committee
27 Large Afr. mammal
29 Objects of admiration
31 Chanteuse Piaf
32 Pierre's year
33 Mme. Lupescu
35 Loophole
37 Sound system, for short
40 Large-eared seals
41 Express guilty
46 Recorded events
48 Bob of westerns
51 Valerie Harper role
53 Of the spirit or mind
54 Anagram for ache
55 Dictator's pet phrase
56 Barbecue implement
57 Monster's lair
58 Be told
59 Dolly
62 Comedian Louis

WEEKEND

Revolutionary Spectacle Dodges the Barricades

by Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS — Robert Hossein's contribution to the bicentennial of the French Revolution is another of his gigantic exhibits. It bears the fearless title "La Liberté ou la mort" (Liberty or Death), but it does not tell all.

Like its forerunners — among them Hossein's staging of "Les Misérables," now an international hit — it strives for total theater. Members of the vast company spill over into the house and are to be found in all corners of the vast Palais des Congrès where it is enjoying success.

Soldiers in 18th-century uniform and supplied with liberty bonnets mingle in the foyer with the arriving customers, and costumed actors are planted in orchestra seats to cheer or jeer at the debates raging on the performing platform and in the hall.

What is expected is a flamboyant fresco of the Reign of Terror. Instead, in this two-hour history lesson, the indispensable guillotine is never seen. Even its shadow hovering over the Jacobin conferences would have partially remedied the conspicuous absence of the sinister machine, a symbol that jumps to mind at the mention of 1793.

Alain Decaux of the French Academy, Stellio Lorenzi and Georges Soria have collaborated on a scenario that centers on the Danton-Robespierre duel, which Hossein presented some years ago and has now been slightly arranged and enlarged. It rarely leaves the Assembly hall. What theatrical opportunities remain untapped: The Place de la Revolution with Marie Antoinette in the hands of the giant executioner, Sanson, the haughty aristocrats maintaining an air of indifferent contempt as they go like sheep to slaughter, Madame Du Barry protesting on the scaffold, the king's head thrown to the rabble, the hags of the shops and markets viewing the severing of heads without loosing a stitch in their knitting. The diseased Marat slain in his bathtub, the foreign wars, the threatening riots brought on by the food shortage!

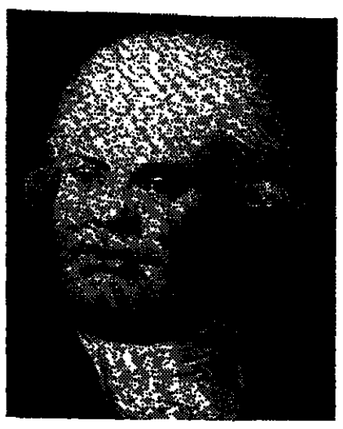
Here a revolution has been transformed into a series of courtroom cases. When a death sentence is passed the condemned is marched into the wings as the drums roll.

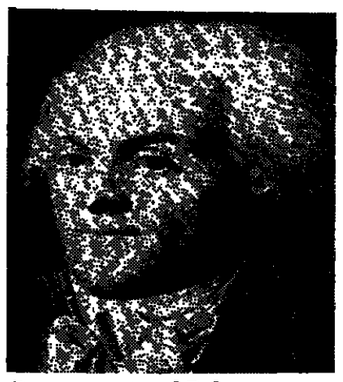
The tableau that is likely to rest in mind is the opening one of Louis XVI on trial. This has been strikingly managed. The king is at the stage-center and on an elevated plank above him in the background stand the men who will pass judgment on him. When the session concludes, each of these jurors in turn steps forward to voice his verdict. The overhead lighting lends a chilling sense of doom to the scene.

All that transpires in the tribunal hall and elsewhere is pictured in the manner of a television spectacular. The chameleon personality of Robespierre — fanatic doctrinaire eager for dictatorial supremacy, conspirator, popinjay and finally victim of his ruthless ambition — is negotiated in surface flashes and fails as a convincing portrait. The acting of all is as broad as the expansive stage and must rely mostly on makeup, costuming and loud delivery. Jean Negroni plays the part — as far as it goes — with appropriate deviltry. Bernard Fresson is the feisty, boastful Danton. Hugues Quester is the blood-thirsty youth, Saint-Just, another interesting neuropathic figure deserving of deeper study, and Serge Grand is the luckless Louis.

Hossein, a shrewd showman, keeps the stage traffic at a heated pace for an unbroken 120 minutes and the resulting excited pressure holds the house.

The bicentennial is worthy of a better play with deeper invention, a psychological insight and stronger dramaturgy. One remembers the thrilling panorama of the Revolution that Max Reinhardt derived from Buchner's "Danton's Death," the work of an authentic dramatic poet. ■





Danton (top) and Robespierre.

The Garbled Messages of Pop Music

by Jon Pareles

NEW YORK — Pop musicians and their advisers slave to make themselves clear. They agonize over lyrics, try dozens of takes on solos, mix and remix arrangements, scrutinize album packages, fiddle with advertisements, and re-edit videos according to private combinations of game plan and instinct. At some point in the project, they'll try to think like a casual listener, a radio program director or a longtime fan, all in attempts to guarantee that their initial inspiration comes through just the way they planned it.

It never happens. Well, hardly ever. Once music reaches the public, it's a free-for-all.

While literary theorists battle over how the meaning of a text is created, only naifs still subscribe to the intentional fallacy — that what an artist meant has much to do with what was actually accomplished.

While literary theorists battle over how the meaning of a text is created, only naifs still subscribe to the intentional fallacy — that what an artist meant has much to do with what was actually accomplished. Yet the naifs include quite a few pop professionals — not just musicians but disk jockeys, record-business moguls, even a critic or two — who forget that the creative process doesn't end at the record-store checkout counter.

Professionals can try to second-guess reactions and interpret what's in the grooves-tape particles-CD pits, but ultimately listeners *define the meaning of popular music.* Through absent-mindedness, through earnestness, sometimes through a kind of perverse ingenuity, the audience can render a mindless song meaningful and a "message" song inarticulate. Often, listeners put more imagination into using a song than the musicians did in performing and marketing it.

FOR many people this winter, the U.S. Top 10 supplied a travel advisory. As the Beach Boys' "Kokomo" moved up the charts, the song about a fictitious tropical paradise in the Florida keys spurred 100 calls a day to the Greater Key West Chamber of Commerce, according to the Miami Herald. Although the beaches on the keys have more sea oats than silver sands, soon enough geography followed harmony; the Casa Marina Marriott Resort on Key West renamed its bit of oceanfront Kokomo *Beach.*

Listeners who want to can turn an unambiguous message song inside out. Ask Bruce Springsteen, whose "Born in the U.S.A." — despite its carefully told, unequivocal verses about how little that birthright meant — was treated by some putative fans as an endorsement of jingoism, wrapped in red, white and blue.

Conversely, an utterly apolitical song took on political overtones in Chile at the 1988 Viña del Mar song contest. The jury had selected a Peruvian singer named Maché and her chaste entry, "No Vas Hacerme el Amor" ("You're Not Going to Make Love to Me"). But the song repeated the word "no" dozens of times — and the Chilean government, facing a referendum in which voters would have the choice of "yes" or "no" on continued rule by General Augusto Pinochet, didn't want a catchy chorus of "no" on the air. The song was dropped from the competition.

EVEN in the United States, a simple ditty can take on political ramifications, as Bobby McFerrin found when his lighthearted "Don't Worry, Be Happy" was heard regularly at George Bush campaign stops. "Don't Worry, Be Happy" urges nothing more political than complacent optimism, although one critic thought the verse beginning "Ain't got no place to lay your head" was callous about poverty and homelessness. According to Billboard magazine, McFerrin asked the Bush campaign to stop playing his record; he was voting for Michael Dukakis. By then, however, the association had stuck.

Hit songs are regularly bent out of shape by listeners — who have, of course, generously reimbursed hitmakers for the privilege.

There's documentary evidence aplenty in Pulse, a magazine given away by Tower Records stores, which has a regular feature called Desert Island Disks. Each month, readers name the 10 recordings they'd want to be stranded with, and while a disproportionate number of Smiths and Cure devotees participate (perhaps because they already feel isolated), few of the correspondents confine themselves to one genre. The Verdi Requiem and Frank Sinatra albums share lists with Pink Floyd and Terence Trent D'Arby and Robert Johnson; despite decades of efforts by pigeonholers and niche marketers, private tastes are unfettered.

And that's just the listeners who pay attention. Far more, of course, treat music as soundtrack rather than scripture. Recorded music can be a fantasy world, a rebel flag (ask a suburban heavy-metal fan), a mood-changer, a decorative accessory or something to drown out the divorce in progress next door; it can be a painkiller or a pacemaker. At the turn of the 1980s, disco music was saved from oblivion not just by a name change (to "dance music") but by runners with cassette players and by up-to-date aerobics routines. Since I get most of my exercise running late and jumping to conclusions, I suffered a few years of bafflement before I realized why certain springy, mechanical rhythms kept coming back.

Even for some sedentary listeners, beat and texture are all that matter; I've heard "Luka," Suzanne Vega's chilling but tuneful song about an abused child, on a homemade party tape.

Half-heard textures can travel further, too. With the advent of hip-hop's virtuoso disk jockeys and of sound-sampling technology, listener-musicians now regularly remake borrowed noise into new material. Sooner or later, their efforts are going to force lawmakers to reconsider the notions of copyright and public domain.

In a way, the sound collagists are just making audible (and salable) a process that every pop listener joins. We all hear, select, interpret and recombine the music around us; we glean whatever meanings are offered and fill in the rest ourselves. Airwaves and home stereos are the public's domain, where performers' messages are warped to personal *specifications. Musicians should be advised:* Don't worry, see what happens. ■

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The Associated Press

Bobby McFerrin, Bruce Springsteen: Listeners often put more imagination into a song than the musicians.

INTERNATIONAL ARTS GUIDE

AUSTRIA

Vienna

Kunsthistorisches Museum (tel: 934.541). To Feb. 26: Prague Around 1600: The court of Rudolf II, Hapsburg emperor from 1576 to 1612, illustrated by over 400 works of art and scientific instruments, originally part of the emperor's private collection.

Künstlerhaus (tel: 587.96.63). To Feb. 26: Gold of the Scythians: 170 objects, half of which are in gold, from the Hermitage Museum in Leningrad. Included are jewelry, arms, vessels, the oldest dating from the 3d millenium B.C.

BELGIUM

Brussels

Musées Royaux des Beaux-Arts (tel: 513.96.30). To Jan. 22: Master Paintings from the Reader's Digest Collection: works by Impressionist and Post-Impressionist artists including Braque, Manet, Renoir, Cézanne, Pissarro.

ENGLAND

London

British Museum (tel: 636.15.55). To Feb. 26: "Treasures for the Nation: Conserving Our Heritage," art, antiques and engineering masterpieces acquired under the National Heritage Memorial Fund.

National Portrait Gallery (tel: 556.89.21): To Mar. 12: Lawrence of Arabia: A centenary exhibition on T.E. Lawrence which includes illustrations for Lawrence works, portraits, manuscripts, landscapes, maps and photographs.

Queen's Gallery, Buckingham Palace (tel: 930.48.32). To Nov. 1, 1989: Treasures from the Royal Collection: 131 paintings and decorative objects, including works by Raphael, Vermeer, Brueghel, Rembrandt and Rubens.

Royal Academy of Arts (tel: 734.90.52). To Apr. 9: Italian Art in the 20th Century, the most significant movements in Italian art since 1900, beginning with the origins of Futurism, represented by the work of 45 artists including Boccioni, Balla, Severini, De Chirico, Morandi, Modigliani, Mario Merz and Lucio Fontana.

Tate Gallery (tel: 709.32.23). To Mar. 27: J.M.W. Turner: The Second Decade, drawings and watercolors from the period 1800-1810.

FRANCE

Paris

Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 42.77.12.33). To Mar. 27: Jean Tinguely: a retrospective of the Swiss artist's work of the past 30 years displays over 200 sculptures, including recent works.

Bibliothèque Nationale (tel: 47.03.81.26). To Mar. 5: Gauguin and the Pont-Aven School: engravings and other prints by principal Pont-Aven artists, Emile Bernard, Paul Sérusier, Maxime Maufra and others.

Musée Guimet (tel: 47.23.61.65). To Jan. 30: The Lost Cities of the Indus: statues, ceramics, gold and copper objects are among 350 bronze-age exhibits found in the last 30 years in Pakistan.

Musée du Louvre (tel: 42.60.39.26). To Jan. 30: "Rembrandt et son Ecole": 72 drawings by Rembrandt and his students from the museum's collection. Concurrently, "Peintures Rembranesques" displays 29 paintings of Rembrandt's school.

Musée du Petit Palais (tel: 42.65.12.73). To Feb. 19: Over 200 works from the collection of the Petit Palais by artists associated with the Symbolist movement.

WEST GERMANY

Berlin

Nationalgalerie (tel: 2.66.60). To Mar. 19: Sixty Modern Masterworks from the Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum in New York and the Peggy Guggenheim collection in Venice. Includes works by Braque, Max Ernst, Chagall, Modigliani.

Schloß Charlottenburg (tel: 32.09.11). To Feb. 5: Pictures from the New World: American painting of the 18th and 19th centuries from the Thyssen-Bornemisza collection and U.S. museums.

Cologne

Wallraf-Richartz-Museum (tel: 2.21.23.79). To Mar. 27: Allegory to Realism: Gothic Painting and Sculpture in Cologne, 1300 to 1550.

Munich

Haus der Kunst (tel: 22.26.51). To Feb. 26: The Biedermeier period, 1815 to 1835, illustrated in some 500 exhibits including, paintings, sculpture, silver, glassware, furniture and textiles. To Feb. 19: West African Art from the Barbier-Mueller collection, Geneva; on view are 200 objects including ritual masks and statues.

Wiesbaden

Museum Wiesbaden (tel: 368.21.70). To Jan. 29: "1000 years of Russian Art" draws on collections from sixteen Soviet museums. On view are 160 icons from the 13th to 20th centuries, 160 objects by medieval goldsmiths, as well as frescoes, statues, and illuminated books.

ITALY

Florence

Palazzo Pitti (tel: 21.34.40). To Apr. 30: Splendors of Semiprecious Stones: About 100 objects including mosaics, jewelry caskets, cameo, intaglio and inlaid furniture, represent the production of Florence's grand ducal workshop from the 16th to the 19th centuries.

Picasso's "Carafe, Bottle and Fruitbowl" (1909), from the Guggenheim collection, on view in Berlin.

Milan

Palazzo Reale (tel: 87.19.18). To Feb. 26: Giacomo Manzù: a retrospective honoring the sculptor, now 80, features some 200 works.

Rome

Musei Capitolini (tel: 678.28.62). To Jan. 31: Roman Glass from the Imperial Age: 150 glass objects dating from the first to sixth centuries.

Siena

Palazzo Chigi-Saracini.To Feb. 28: "From Sodoma to Marco Pino": Fifty examples of Mannerist painting in Siena in the first half of the 16th century.

JAPAN

Kyoto

The National Museum of Modern Art (tel: 761.4111). To Feb. 5: "Realistic Representation III: Painting in Japan 1884-1907." 100 oil paintings by 26 artists including Naojiro Harada, Chu Asai and Seiki Kuroda.

SPAIN

Madrid

Centro de Arte Reina Sophia (tel: 467.50.62). To Feb. 15: Master Paintings from the Phillips Collection in Washington: 84 paintings by artists including Bonnard, Braque, Cézanne, Klee.

To Feb. 15: Twenty-five oil paintings and 14 drawings by Henri Matisse on loan from the Hermitage in Leningrad and the Pushkin Museum in Moscow.

Palacio de Velázquez (tel:). To Jan. 20: "Charles III and the Englightment" includes documents, books, paintings, sculptures and decorative art, clothing, arms, musical and scientific instruments.

SWITZERLAND

Bern

Kunstmuseum (tel: 22.09.44). To Feb, 12: Max Ernst collages: a retrospective of 200 works ranging from the 1920s to the early 1970s.

Lausanne

Fondation de L'Hermitage (tel: 20.50.01). To Mar. 12: Art from Belgian museums in Liege; 100 works spanning the period 1860 to 1960 including Belgian artists Delvaux, Magritte, Ensor, Alfred Stevens.

Martigny

Fondation Pierre Gianadda (tel: 2.39.78). To Feb. 26: "Le Peintre et l'Affiche": 89 examples of the art of the poster from Lautrec to Warhol.

Zurich

Kunsthaus (tel: 251.67.65). To Feb. 19: Egon Schiele and his Contemporaries: among 50 paintings are works by Kokoschka and Klimt.

UNITED STATES

New York

Center for African Art (tel: 861.1200). To Apr. 6: Africa and the Renaissance: An exceptional loan exhibition of 120 African ivories made at the time of the first European contacts with Africa.

Metropolitan Museum of Art (tel: 535.77.10). To Mar. 19: Painting in Renaissance Siena: 1420-1500: over 100 paintings and manuscript illuminations.

To Mar. 19: Jean-Auguste-Dominique Ingres: a retrospective of paintings, prints and drawings.

Washington

Museum of American Art (tel: 357.27.00). To Feb. 20: Perpetual Motif: The Art of Man Ray. A major retrospective displaying 268 paintings, works on paper, photographs, films and objects.

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WORLD FAMOUS COLLECTION
SOME OF THE FINEST LUXURY FURS AVAILABLE TODAY
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FOX JACKETS	$199 (Fr.315)
STRIPPED MINK COATS	$633 (Fr.1000)
SILVER FOX ¾ LENGTH JACKETS	$567 (Fr. 896)
FULLY STRANDED 'SAGA' MINK COATS	$1,967 (Fr. 3108)
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Thursday's NYSE Closing

Via The Associated Press

NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Lyondl n	60655	30½	30⅛	30½	
Caterp	42008	69	60	61	—6¾
Digital	23515	105½	103½	105	+5⅛
Churchs	22143	9	8½	8¾	+ ⅜
BnkAm	21744	19	18⅞	19	+ ⅞
TexEst	21473	46⅛	45¾	45⅞	
Polaroid	21378	40	39	40	+3¼
GenEl	20473	46⅛	45⅝	45¾	— ⅛
RJR Nb	18705	95¼	94⅝	94⅝	— ¼
UnTel	18193	45⅞	44	44⅞	—1⅛
IBM	17455	125⅛	123⅞	124	—1
USX	17121	32⅛	31⅝	31⅞	— ⅛
Citicorp	16275	26	25½	25⅝	— ⅛
UCarb	15690	28⅛	27⅝	27⅞	
BakrHu	14581	15⅝	15	15¼	

Market Sales

NYSE 4 p.m. volume	192,030,000
NYSE prev. cons. close	220,232,980
Amex 4 p.m. volume	9,610,000
Amex prev. cons. close	10,080,000
OTC 4 p.m. volume	162,302,900
OTC prev. 4 p.m. volume	140,820,100
NYSE volume up	100,797,400
NYSE volume down	71,428,400
Amex volume up	4,031,900
Amex volume down	2,801,900
OTC volume up	n.a.
OTC volume down	n.a.

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	161.69	161.03	161.26	+0.25
Industrials	196.38	195.43	195.71	+0.24
Transp.	155.24	154.65	154.79	+0.22
Utilities	76.26	75.97	76.24	+0.21
Finance	132.71	132.42	132.71	+0.24

AMEX Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	320	343
Declined	265	227
Unchanged	279	296
Total Issues	864	866
New Highs	37	33
New Lows	6	9

NASDAQ Index

	Close	Ch'ge	Week Ago	Year Ago
Composite	391.08	+2.20	387.07	334.25
Industrials	386.33	+1.40	384.38	335.67
Finance	466.20	+0.95	463.02	421.42
Banks	449.01	+1.38	446.03	411.81
Insurance	443.27	+1.55	441.31	384.95
Utilities	534.54	+15.40	511.54	356.05
Transp.	418.83	+0.43	404.57	323.59

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Amdhl s	4437	21⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
WangB	3944	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
FruitL	3160	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
BAT	3018	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ENSCO	2738	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MichlE	2534	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
EchoBy	2482	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
TexAir	2380	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MoogmC	2148	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
OBrien	1670	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
WDigitl	1658	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
FAusPr	1499	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Telesph	1272	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
DataPd	1222	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PhILD	1036	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Close	Ch'ge
Bonds	89.24	+0.06
Utilities	89.15	+0.16
Industrials	89.34	—0.04

NYSE Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	813	1036
Declined	644	474
Unchanged	527	468
Total Issues	1984	1978
New Highs	102	86
New Lows	11	7

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	*Sh'rt
Jan. 18	426,416	587,213	15,182
Jan. 17	267,783	524,562	3,325
Jan. 16	236,764	461,069	2,039
Jan. 13	228,939	553,023	2,304
Jan. 12	299,086	573,488	19,337

*Included in the sales figures

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	2241.25	2254.64	2225.71	2239.29	+ 0.54
Trans	1022.67	1032.59	1012.65	1020.91	— 0.98
Util	190.43	191.09	189.19	190.37	— 0.36
Comp	857.33	862.81	850.50	856.21	— 0.34

Standard & Poor's Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Industrials	333.22	331.04	331.87	+0.51
Transp.	241.69	239.08	240.84	+0.50
Utilities	115.09	114.31	115.04	+0.43
Finance	25.63	25.50	25.60	+0.03
SP 500	287.90	286.14	286.90	+0.37
SP 100	—	—	272.42	+0.18

NASDAQ Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	1,090	1,332
Declined	930	792
Unchanged	n.a.	2,387
Total Issues	n.a.	4,511

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
319.16	318.07	318.56	+0.34

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

N.Y. Stocks Add to Advance

United Press International

NEW YORK — Prices rose modestly Thursday in heavy trading on the New York Stock Exchange, but profit-taking tempered gains as the market approached the levels it held the day before the October 1987 collapse.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which jumped 24.11 points on Wednesday, rose 0.36 to 2,239.11, posting its highest closing level since the market collapsed on Oct. 19, 1987. The Dow was just 7.63 points below its closing level on Friday, Oct. 16, 1987, when it ended at 2,246.74.

Advances led declines by a 5-4 ratio. Big Board volume rose to 192.03 million shares from 187.54 million traded on Wednesday.

Broader-market indexes also set post-collapse closing highs. The New York Stock Exchange index rose 0.24 to 161.25. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index climbed 0.37 to 286.90. The price of an average share added 5 cents.

Analysts said buying momentum appeared to feed off itself Thursday as investors became convinced there was room for prices to move higher.

Minor sell-offs, which occurred at various times during the session due to profit taking, were viewed as something to be expected as the market consolidated its recent gains. Price drops also were seen as opportunities for investors to jump into the market.

"There are still a lot of investors in the wings who are ready to get involved," said Michael Metz, a market analyst with Oppenheimer & Co.

"The market has not reached an overbought status yet. Buying momentum appears to be intact," said Eugene Peroni Jr., chief technical analyst at Janney Montgomery Scott Inc. in Philadelphia.

"We're seeing some good leadership in the market," Mr. Peroni added, citing a number of solid earnings reports, especially in the computer area.

Mr. Peroni also said the dollar's recent strength helped the stock market, as investors looked for the Federal Reserve Board to push interest rates lower to make the currency less attractive.

Lyondell Petro Chemical was the most active issue, unchanged at 30½ in its first day of trading.

Caterpillar followed, plunging 6¾ to 61. The company posted weak fourth-quarter earnings of $1.61 a share, compared with $1.67 a year ago, and projected flat earnings for 1989 due to higher start-up and new program costs for factory modernization and new product development.

Digital Equipment was third, up 5⅛ to 104¾. Digital reported net second-quarter earnings of $2.20 a share, higher than the $1.90 forecast by analysts and up from $2.48 a year ago.

AT&T eased ⅜ to 29⅜. IBM fell ¾ to 124¼.

Among other blue chips, Texaco rose ⅞ to 54¾, McDonald's edged up ¼ to 47½, Eastman Kodak fell ¼ to 45⅝, General Electric eased ⅛ to 45¾ and Sears dropped ⅛ to 41½.

Polaroid jumped 3⅛ to 39⅞ on news that Shamrock Acquisition III Inc. has raised its tender offer for the company to $45 a share from $42.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Ch'ge
A										
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
B										
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C										
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D										
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E										
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F										
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G										
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H										
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I										
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J-K										
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L										
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M										
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N										
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O-P										
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Q-R										
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(Continued on next left-hand page)

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WALL STREET WATCH

The Super Bowl Indicator Works in Both Directions

By FLOYD NORRIS
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — It makes sense that changes in U.S. interest rates should affect the stock market, and it is widely believed on Wall Street that they do. It makes no sense that the result of the Super Bowl football game should forecast the market, but it too is widely followed, and it seems to work.

Conversely, the best-known rule on the discount rate, the benchmark U.S. interest rate, known as "three steps and a stumble," has not worked at all. The Super Bowl indicator, on the other hand, is completing another successful year.

Anyone who believes in the Super Bowl indicator, which forecasts how the stock market will perform based on which team wins this Sunday's game, should have no trouble rationalizing the newest indicator. It uses the stock market to forecast which team will win the football game.

The stock market indicator predicts San Francisco will beat Cincinnati this Sunday.

That indicator, for reasons to be explained below, forecasts a victory by the San Francisco 49ers over the Cincinnati Bengals. If it is right, the Super Bowl indicator would then forecast a year of rising stock prices.

The discount rate idea was first proposed by the late Edson Gould, a technical analyst who said that stocks were likely to suffer after three consecutive tightening steps by the Federal Reserve. If it worked, the "three steps and a stumble" rule would be relevant now, because the Fed has raised the discount rate twice, and is widely expected to do so again. But although many recall the rule, few have noted its poor record in recent years.

Since World War II, there have been eight occasions when the discount rate has been increased at least three consecutive times. But while stocks almost always fall on the announcement of a third increase, they soon recover. Contrary to what the rule would indicate, in six of the eight cases, the Dow Jones industrial average rose over the following six months.

The real question when the Fed tightens is usually whether a recession will ensue. The 1973 and 1980 tightenings were followed by severe recessions, and the stock market eventually did turn down sharply. But recessions did not soon follow the other tightenings, and share prices continued to advance.

THE SUPER BOWL indicator provides proof not of what will happen to stocks, but of the fact that it is sometimes possible to correlate two completely unrelated events. Nonetheless, it is well on its way to working again, making it 20 of 22 successful market calls, and it may have become the best-known indicator among those who trade stocks for a living.

The theory is that if a team from the old American Football League wins, that is bad news for stocks. A victory by an old National Football League franchise is bullish. When the leagues merged in 1970, several NFL teams transferred to the new American Football Conference. These teams are still considered NFL clubs for the indicator.

Last year, the Washington Redskins, an old NFL team, won, thus providing a bullish indication. Sure enough, the Dow has risen about 14 percent since then.

The idea that stocks can forecast the Super Bowl outcome is based not on which conference the teams come from, but on where they stand in the alphabetical listing of football franchises, and it has worked in 12 of the last 14 years, failing only in 1982 and 1986.

If the Dow is down from the end of November until the Super Bowl, then the team that ranks first alphabetically is expected to win. A rising stock market signals that the later team, alphabetically, will prevail. The Dow was at 2,238.75 on Wednesday, well above its 2,114.51 at the end of November. So the indicator will forecast a San Francisco victory over Cincinatti unless the Dow retreats below the November level this week.

Group Shelves GEC Bid

Metsun Pulls Out, Other Offers Seen

By Warren Getler
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — A threatened £7 billion ($12.3 billion) bid for General Electric Co. of Britain has been shelved, a banking adviser to the prospective bidding consortium, organized by Metsun Ltd., said Thursday.

The British merchant bank Baring Brothers Ltd., which recently replaced Lazard Brothers & Co. as chief adviser to the consortium, said that it had advised Metsun and its chairman Sir John Cuckney, not to proceed with a bid "in present circumstances." The Metsun-led group, whose members have not been disclosed since its formation earlier this month, has been linked to Plessey Co., a British rival and takeover target of GEC.

According to analysts, the turning point for the consortium came Wednesday night, when American Telephone & Telegraph Co. decided against supporting Metsun. But one source raised the possibility that AT&T, Plessey and Thomson-CSF of France could formulate a new bid for GEC.

Analysts in London took the statement from Baring to mean that a Metsun-led bid for GEC, Britain's leading electronics group, would not come at any time.

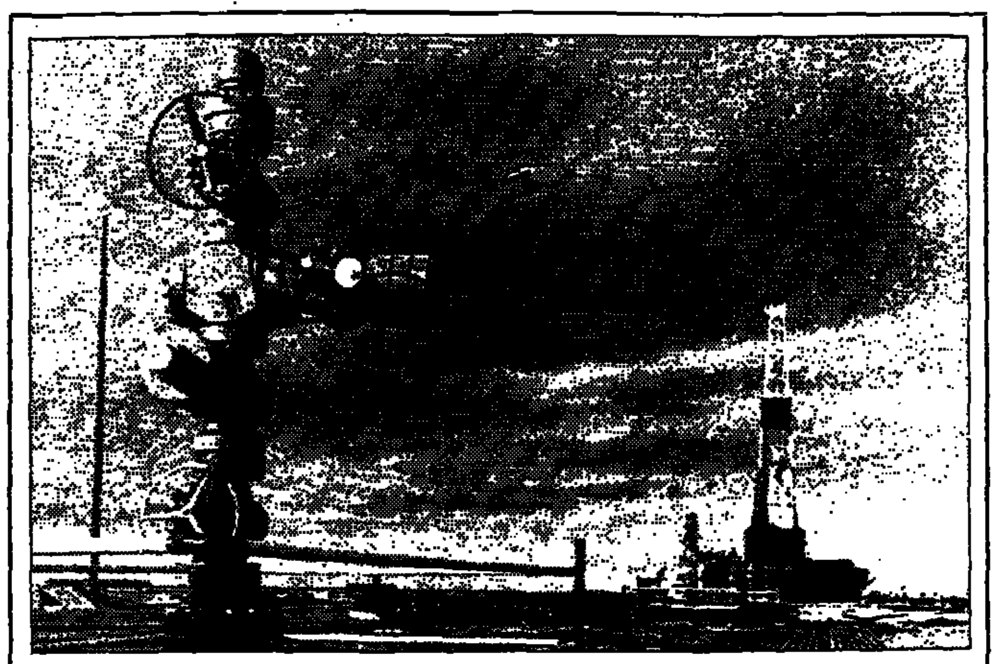
"The disorganization and chaos that has surrounded Metsun over the previous weeks and today's statement by Barings makes clear that a bid for GEC is not on the cards," said Sandy Morris, analyst with County NatWest Securities in London.

Analysts cited two major factors for the collapse of the Metsun plan:

First, the decision Friday by General Electric Co. of the United States to pull back from any potential support for Metsun and to place four European divisions into a $2.6 billion joint venture with GEC; and second, the failure of Metsun to entice AT&T to join its consortium, despite extensive talks.

Nevertheless, one banking source in London said, "I don't think AT&T has gone away. I think

See GEC, Page 13



An oil rig in Alaska. The number of active oil and gas rigs in the United States has fallen dramatically, from 2,000 in 1985, when oil prices were around $27 a barrel, to less than 1,000.

Losing the Edge in Oil Production

Weak Crude Prices Cut U.S. Output to a 24-Year Low

By Martha M. Hamilton
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — U.S. oil production dropped for the third year in a row in 1988, reaching the lowest level in 24 years and leaving the United States increasingly dependent upon oil imports from the Middle East.

The American Petroleum Institute reported on Wednesday that in December — for the first time in nine years — the United States imported more oil than it produced.

"Unless these trends are reversed, there are serious implications for our nation's future energy health," said Edward H. Murphy, a spokesman for the petroleum-industry trade association.

The latest evidence of the decline in U.S. energy self-sufficiency is likely to fuel several emerging political debates. These center on the possibility for new tax subsidies to spur U.S. oil production and whether to open more coastal lands for oil exploration.

The American Petroleum Institute said that the decline in U.S. oil production is likely to accelerate in the years ahead unless prices rise substantially to give producers a stronger incentive to search for new crude.

Oil prices have increased sharply in recent weeks amid signs that the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries may be able to agree to production restraints. But analysts question whether the price increases will last.

West Texas Intermediate, the benchmark U.S. crude, fell 2 cents on Thursday, slipping from a 14-month high to $19.24 a barrel for February delivery.

On Tuesday, the market edged above the psychologically important $19-a-barrel level but then retreated later in the day. But on Wednesday, aided by figures showing that U.S. crude oil inventories fell by 4.4 million barrels in the week ended Jan. 15, prices sailed right through the impediment.

But lower oil prices in the last few years have done substantial damage to U.S. oil production capacity, the Petroleum Institute said.

Mr. Murphy said that in 1985, when the price of oil was $27 a barrel to $28 a barrel, there were 2,000 oil and gas drilling rigs active in the United States. Now, with prices below $20 a barrel, the rig count has dropped to fewer than 1,000.

U.S. crude oil production fell almost 3 percent last year, to 8.1 million barrels a day from 8.3 million barrels a day in 1987. The production rate in December — 7.9 million barrels a day — was the lowest in a quarter-century.

Declining U.S. production was offset by higher imports that helped meet swelling consumer demand for energy. Imports increased by 9 percent last year and now account for 42 percent of domestic consumption.

Nearly 90 percent of the increase in U.S. oil imports since 1986 has come from OPEC sources, primarily in the Middle East, the Petroleum Institute said.

"We should view the numbers not with alarm but as a cause for some consideration, some thinking about whether this is a course that is inevitable or whether we can do something — and if we do something, what the cost is," said John H. Lichtblau of the Petroleum Industry Research Foundation, an oil industry research group.

Mr. Lichtblau said that in addition to tax incentives for exploration and production, the administration should consider increasing — not decreasing — the rate at which oil is added to the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, the U.S. back-up defense against foreign oil embargoes.

U.S. Prices Rose 4.4% Last Year, Matching 1987

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — U.S. consumer prices rose 4.4 percent in 1988, the same as a year earlier, as hefty, drought-induced increases in food prices offset stable energy costs, the government reported Thursday.

A 0.3 percent rise in the consumer price index in December, which followed a 0.3 percent November increase, helped inflation finish the year at a moderate pace, the Labor Department reported.

Although concerns about inflationary pressures continue to worry economists, the latest figures demonstrate how consumer resistance and foreign competition can damp pressure for price increases, some analysts said.

"It's difficult to pass along cost pressures," said Donald Ratajczak, an economist with Georgia State University. "Consumers will back off and wait a couple of months to see if they can get a price discount."

Constraints on capacity "probably don't mean as much as they once did," Mr. Ratajczak added. "There are resources readily available offshore if our prices start to rise."

Nevertheless, the Federal Reserve Board, has been pushing interest rates steadily higher since March in an effort to slow the economy and ease inflationary pressures.

While fears of higher rates have caused jitters in financial markets, economists said that the Fed's actions should help restrain prices in 1989.

"I have more confidence" in the Fed than ever, said Cynthia Latta, an economist at Data Resources, Inc. "I think they'll have real trouble getting inflation down to the 2 percent range, but I think they'll keep it from accelerating."

The summer drought, which shriveled crops and seared pastures, pushed food prices for the year up 5.2 percent in 1988, the steepest rise since 1980.

Poultry prices rose 17.9 percent and egg costs gained 16.5 percent, also because of the drought.

On the other hand, beef and pork prices, which rose for the first six months of the year, fell during the second half as farmers sent more animals to slaughter as a way of avoiding high feed costs.

Energy prices rose a slight 0.5 percent in 1988, following an 8.2 percent jump in 1987.

Fuel oil prices jumped 2.8 percent in December after falling for six consecutive months. Despite the December advance, the prices remained 6.3 percent below those of a year earlier.

Gasoline prices were 1.1 percent lower than a year ago. Price increases for automobiles also were moderate, with new cars up 2.1 percent and used cars rising 3.4 percent.

Housing Starts In U.S. Decline To 6-Year Low

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — U.S. housing construction fell 2.2 percent in December, ending 1988 on a weak note after three consecutive monthly increases, the government said Thursday.

The Commerce Department said weakness in December helped drag down housing construction for the entire year to 1.49 million units, the poorest showing since the recession year of 1982, when 1.06 million units were built.

Construction in 1988 was off 8.2 percent from the 1987 level of 1.62 million units, but a housing industry official said it still was "a pretty good year."

"We do not get very concerned when we're building over a million single-family homes a year," said Dale Stuard, president of the National Association of Homebuilders. He predicted rising interest rates would continue to slow construction in 1989 but said it would pick up in 1990.

Economists have been predicting that rising mortgage interest rates would depress housing construction.

Currency Rates

Cross Rates

Jan. 19

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	I.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	Yen
Amsterdam	2.112	3.6995	1.1286	0.3308	0.1541 *	—	5.392 *	1.327	1.6308 *
Brussels(a)	39.17	68.58	20.935	6.1365	2.8579 *	18.5455	—	24.614	0.3026
Frankfurt	1.8672	3.276	—	0.2931	0.1365 *	0.8859	4.777 *	1.1754	1.4445 *
London (b)	1.7515	—	3.2683	11.1483	2,394.50	3.6983	68.48	2.7788	224.77
Milan	1,369.68	2,401.00	733.84	214.80	—	649.00	34.993	840.82	10.57
New York(c)	—	1.7645 b	1.855	6.3215	1,359.50	2.0935	38.81	1.5783	128.675
Paris	6.383	11.179	3.4187	—	0.4656 *	3.0238	0.1629 *	4.0696	4.9295 *
Tokyo	128.58	225.58	68.73	20.18	0.941	60.93	3.2987	80.94	—
Zurich	1.582	2.7829	0.8684	0.2497	0.1161 *	0.7543	4.0495 *	—	1.2274 *
1 ECU	1.1136	0.636	2.0869	7.1144	1,528.22	2.3555	43.4961	1.7753	144.325
1 SDR	1.3098	0.746	2.4457	8.3606	1,793.86	2.7644	51.306	2.082	168.706

*Closings in London, Tokyo and Zurich. fixings in other centers. New York closing rates. a: Commercial franc; b: To buy one pound; c: To buy one dollar; *: Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Jan. 18

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argen. austral	13.665	Fin. markka	4.2355	Mex. peso	2280.00	S. Afr. rand	2.3815
Austral. $	1.164	Greek drac.	151.90	N. Zealand $	1.598	Soviet ruble*	0.6186
Austr. schil.	12.91	Hong Kong $	7.8045	Nig. naira*	5.2995	Span. peseta	115.65
Belg. fin. fr.	39.38	Indian rupee	15.09	Norw. krone	6.705	Swed. krona	6.295
Brazil cruz.	772.285	Indo. rupiah	1508.00	Phil. peso	20.70	Taiwan $	27.76
Canadian $	1.1978	Irish £	0.6846	Port. escudo	151.50	Thai baht*	25.285
Chinese yuan*	3.7221	Israeli shek.	1.804	Saudi riyal*	3.7505	Turkish lira	1824.00
Danish krone	7.15	Kuwaiti dinar*	0.2856	Sing. $	1.9442	UAE dirham*	3.6732
Egypt. pound	2.3529	Malay. ringg.*	2.7305	S. Kor. won	683.70	Venez. boliv.	39.50

*New York rates unless marked * (local rate.)*

Forward Rates

Jan. 18

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.7646	1.7599	1.7551	Canadian dollar	1.1996	1.2011	1.2032
Japanese yen	127.05	126.58	126.07	Swiss franc	1.5679	1.5638	1.5592
Deutsche mark	1.8398	1.8347	1.8295				

Sources: Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); BAII (dinar, riyal, dirham); Gosbank (ruble). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Interest Rates

Eurocurrency Deposits

Jan. 19

—	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	Yen	ECU	SDR
1 month	9 1/16-9 3/16	5 5/16-5 1/4	5 1/16-5 3/16	13-13 1/16	8 1/16-8 3/16	4 1/4-4 3/8	8 1/16-8 3/16	7 5/8
2 months	9 1/16-9 3/16	5 3/8-5 7/8	5 1/16-5 3/16	13-13 1/8	8 1/16-8 3/16	4 1/4-4 3/8	8 1/8-8 1/4	7 3/4
3 months	9 1/4-9 3/8	5 7/8-6	5 1/4-5 3/8	12 15/16-13 1/16	8 1/4-8 3/8	4 1/2-4 1/2	8 1/4-8 3/8	7 7/8
6 months	9 3/8-9 1/2	6-6 1/8	5 3/8-5 7/8	12 13/16-12 15/16	8 3/8-8 1/2	4 1/2-4 5/8	8 1/16-8 3/16	7 7/8
1 year	9 9/16-9 11/16	6 1/16-6 3/16	5 9/16-5 11/16	12 11/16-12 13/16	8 9/16-8 11/16	4 11/16-4 13/16	8 3/8-8 1/2	8

Sources: Morgan Guaranty (Dollar, DM, SF, Pound, FF, yen); Lloyds Bank (ECU); Reuters (SDR).
Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates

Jan. 19

	Close	Prev.
United States		
Discount rate	6 1/2	6 1/2
Prime rate	10 1/2	10 1/2
Federal funds	9.00	9.00
Com. paper 30-179 days	8.52	8.51
3-month Treasury bills	8.20	8.23
6-month Treasury bills	8.24	8.27
3-month CD's	8.75	8.75
6-month CD's	8.80	8.80
Japan		
Discount rate	2 1/2	2 1/2
Call money	3 15/16	3 15/16
2-month interbank	4 5/16	4 5/16
3-month interbank	4 3/8	4 3/8
West Germany		
Discount rate	3 1/2	3 1/2
Lombard rate	6.00	5 1/2
Overnight rate	5 3/4	5 3/4
1-month interbank	5.90	5.60
3-month interbank	6.00	5 3/4
6-month interbank	6.10	5.95
[illegible]		
[illegible] base rate	13.00	13.00
[illegible] money	13.00	13.00
[illegible] interbank	13 1/16	13 1/8
[illegible] interbank	12 13/16	12 15/16
[illegible] rate	8 3/4	7 3/4
[illegible]	8 3/4	8 7/16
[illegible] interbank	8 9/16	8 1/2
[illegible] interbank	8 5/8	8 9/16
[illegible] interbank	8 11/16	8 9/16

[illegible] rs, Bank of Tokyo, Com[illegible] Lyonnais.

Asian Dollar Deposits

Jan. 19

1 month	9 1/16 - 9 3/16
2 months	9 1/4 - 9 3/8
3 months	9 1/4 - 9 3/8
6 months	9 3/8 - 9 1/2
1 year	9 5/8 - 9 3/4

Source: Reuters.

U.S. Money Market Funds

Jan. 19

Merrill Lynch Ready Assets
30-day average yield: 8.44
Telerate Interest Rate Index: 8.897

Source: Merrill Lynch, Telerate.

Gold

Jan. 19

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Hong Kong	402.50	402.45	— 0.80
Luxembourg	402.45	—	— 0.35
Paris (12.5 kilo)	402.90	402.00	+ 0.57
Zurich	402.35	404.25	+ 1.40
London	402.30	403.60	+ 1.10
New York	—	403.50	+ 1.25

Luxembourg, Paris and London official fixings; Hong Kong and Zurich opening and closing prices; New York spot market close. All prices in U.S. $ per ounce.

Source: Reuters.

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AMERICAN EXPRESS BANK

Thursday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

(Continued)

NYSE Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 182

AffiPubl s, Airgas, AlcanAlum s, AllegLud, Alcoa, Amaxinc, AmBldgMnt, Am Hoist, AmIntGrp, Asarco Inc, AsiaPac, Bandag, BirmStl s, BordnCh n, BritishTel, BorlResc n, CabotCp, Caterpilr, Centel, CenHud Gas, CenturyTel s, Champ Spk, ChrisCR, ChrisC cvpf, Church, CineplxOd, ClairesStr, ClevCliff, ConnEngy, Conrail, Contel, Craig Corp, CrownCrk s, CyprusMinr, CyprusMn pf, DanielInd, Domtar, duPont, Emhart, EnnisBF, FedPapBd s, Fst Penna, FrnklnRsc, FrptMcMCop, FreeptMcM, FreeptMcM pf, FrMcRscP, Gabell, GaGulf, GaGulf wi, GoldWstFin, GtAtlPac, HancockFab, HelenCur, HollyFarm s, IMC Fert, INCO Ltd, InsairRsc, Intpub, LeslieFay, LouLndExp, MBIA, McDonn Dg, Merck s, Montedison, NatMedEn, NorflkSou, NorskHyd s, OrionCap, OrionCp pf, OverShip, PS Group, PennCtrl s, Phelps Dod, PhelpsDod pr, Pittston Co, Plessey, PogoProd, RacalTel n, Rubermd, Russell, Rykoff s, Seagrams, Sonat, SauJerInd, Southern Co, SouNEngTl, StdPacLP, SunExp n, Texaco, Tosco pf, Transco pf, UnitTech, Unocal, ValeroEnr, ValeroEn pf, ValeroEn pr, WarnrComm, WarnrCm pf, Wynnstat, XTRAInc, XTRA pf

NEW LOWS 11

AmGavInco n, BancoCtr2 n, BancoCtr3 n, EmerldMtg n, GtbGthCap, LomnMtg wi, MassmilPrt n, Morgan adjpf, NtSemi wt, ToolsRoll, WashNatl

AMEX Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 37

AmTr-an prm, AmTr-ate prm, AmTr-am sc, AmTr-f prm, AmTr-mrk prm, AmTr-mo un, AmTr-unp un, AmTr-una prm, BowlAmer, BrownForA, BrownForB, CentyComm s, CrownCrft, CurticeBrn, Designcind, FordCon g, Gen Empty, GuardnBc s, Hein Werm, Kalema, Lynch Corp, MidlandCos, MichlEng, ObrienEgy, PhilLgDis, ShltrComp n, Sllcolnd, StephnChm s, ShvGphA n, ShvGphB n, SupSurMf, TRC Cos, TelephData s, TotalPetl g, TurnerBrdB, US Cellular, Viacom

NEW LOWS 6

CashAmer, DreyfusMun n, ElectrSnd, FrischsRestr, Nichols SE, SierraCap

U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

Jan. 19

Grains

WHEAT (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
4.49	3.23	Mar	4.41½	4.45½	4.40½	4.42¾	+.03
4.36½	3.30	May	4.35	4.37	4.33	4.35¼	+.02¾
4.07	3.27	Jul	4.05	4.08	4.04½	4.06½	+.02¾
4.11	3.50½	Sep	4.10	4.12	4.09½	4.11½	+.02½
4.21	3.70	Dec	4.20	4.21½	4.19¾	4.21½	+.03
4.20½	4.08	Mar				4.25¼	+.04¼

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 16,279
Prev. Day Open Int. 66,047 off 189

CORN (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
2.70	1.93½	Mar	2.69¾	2.70¼	2.67	2.67¾	—.02¾
2.69	2.07½	May	2.77	2.78	2.74	2.74½	—.02¾
2.60	2.13	Jul	2.81¾	2.82½	2.78½	2.78¾	—.03¼
3.17¾	2.45	Sep	2.74½	2.75¼	2.71½	2.72½	—.02¼
2.95	2.35	Dec	2.73¼	2.75¼	2.70¼	2.71½	—.01¼
2.86½	2.57½	Mar	2.80	2.81¼	2.77	2.78¼	—.01½
2.89½	2.75½	May	2.83	2.84	2.80½	2.80½	—.01¼

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 61,311
Prev. Day Open Int. 210,870 off 3,064

SOYBEANS (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
10.34	5.53	Jan	7.60	7.62	7.50	7.53	—.08¾
10.23	5.79	Mar	7.71	7.73	7.59½	7.61¼	—.09¾
10.00	6.48½	May	7.83½	7.84½	7.72	7.73¼	—.09¼
9.86	7.47½	Jul	7.91½	7.92	7.80	7.81½	—.08½
9.51	7.25	Aug	7.85	7.87	7.76	7.77¾	—.05½
8.35	7.01	Sep	7.59	7.60	7.52	7.56	+.01
7.93	6.63	Nov	7.34½	7.38	7.30½	7.35¾	+.04½
7.63	6.84	Jan	7.43½	7.45½	7.40	7.42	+.03
7.70	7.00	Mar	7.53	7.53	7.47	7.50	+.03

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 23,902
Prev. Day Open Int. 116,469 off 3,919

SOYBEAN MEAL (CBT) 100 tons- dollars per ton

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
313.00	176.00	Jan	250.00	250.00	246.70	247.80	—3.00
308.00	187.50	Mar	249.10	249.50	245.50	245.60	—3.10
304.00	200.50	May	247.30	247.50	244.00	244.20	—2.70
300.00	221.00	Jul	244.50	244.70	241.50	241.70	—2.50
298.00	217.50	Aug	240.50	241.50	238.50	238.70	—1.30
286.00	214.00	Sep	235.00	237.00	234.00	237.00	+2.00
280.00	203.00	Oct	227.00	230.00	227.00	230.00	+3.00
260.00	199.50	Dec	224.00	227.00	224.00	224.50	+2.80
225.00	219.00	Jan				224.50	+1.80

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 27,261
Prev. Day Open Int. 68,497 off 2,993

SOYBEAN OIL (CBT) 60,000 lbs- dollars per 100 lbs.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
33.95	20.75	Jan	21.70	21.70	21.39	21.47	—.26
33.60	20.85	Mar	22.01	22.03	21.67	21.80	—.25
33.00	22.01	May	22.50	22.53	22.20	22.31	—.28
32.50	22.45	Jul	23.00	23.02	22.70	22.80	—.26
32.05	22.75	Aug	23.20	23.20	22.95	22.97	—.23
29.50	22.90	Sep	23.35	23.35	23.15	23.18	—.27
28.80	22.75	Oct	23.45	23.45	23.10	23.12	—.38
28.05	22.80	Dec	23.55	23.65	23.25	23.25	—.37
25.45	23.38	Jan	23.60	23.60	23.60	23.50	—.30
25.45	23.45	Mar	23.70	23.70	23.70	23.60	—.50

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 17,481
Prev. Day Open Int. 79,432 up 547

Livestock

CATTLE (CME) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
75.60	65.10	Feb	73.25	73.47	72.77	73.00	—.32
76.50	67.20	Apr	74.55	74.65	73.95	74.05	—.40
75.20	68.60	Jun	73.65	74.15	73.55	73.60	—.15
73.20	65.00	Aug	72.45	72.45	71.85	72.10	+.18
72.00	68.90	Sep				71.40	+.60
74.11	68.60	Oct	71.05	71.75	71.05	71.22	+.15
72.80	62.00	Dec	72.40	72.40	72.15	72.15	+.15
72.15	71.75	Feb				72.00	

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 36,793
Prev. Day Open Int. 83,779 off 514

FEEDER CATTLE (CME) 44,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
85.40	74.00	Jan	84.75	84.75	84.25	84.37	—.30
84.50	74.00	Mar	82.90	82.97	82.25	82.60	—.25
84.20	75.25	Apr	82.42	82.65	81.87	82.10	—.35
83.55	76.00	May	81.90	82.25	81.37	81.67	—.25
82.17	77.50	Aug	81.72	81.25	80.70	80.87	—.25
82.00	77.35	Sep	80.90	80.90	80.40	80.40	—.25
82.00	77.40	Oct	80.90	80.90	80.50	80.55	—.38
82.52	78.15	Nov	81.60	81.60	81.35	81.45	—.25

Est. Sales 3,099 Prev. Sales 5,001
Prev. Day Open Int. 14,462 up 107

HOGS (CME) 30,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
52.00	41.30	Feb	44.00	44.85	43.62	43.92	+.32
51.45	40.40	Apr	43.40	43.45	42.95	43.30	+.15
56.25	42.50	Jun	47.65	47.90	47.35	47.75	+.35
56.00	46.10	Jul	48.20	48.42	47.80	48.22	—.03
51.00	43.25	Aug	47.70	47.80	47.40	47.40	+.08
47.00	42.30	Oct	43.80	44.05	43.80	43.80	
47.25	38.75	Dec				45.40	+.15
47.20	44.75	Feb				46.65	+.35

Est. Sales 9,174 Prev. Sales 16,944
Prev. Day Open Int. 38,374 up 600

PORK BELLIES (CME) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
67.00	40.30	Feb	40.55	41.05	40.15	40.20	—.35
66.35	40.70	Mar	41.30	41.57	40.55	40.62	—.40
64.75	.40	May	42.90	43.02	42.30	42.42	—.30
64.50	43.50	Jul	44.00	44.15	43.50	43.55	—.12
58.20	43.10	Aug	43.30	43.45	43.10	43.15	—.12
61.60	42.00	Feb	59.25	59.25	59.25	59.25	—.02
60.90	42.00	Mar				58.00	
60.90	58.50	May				61.00	
68.90	58.50	Jul				61.00	

Est. Sales 4,032 Prev. Sales 8,489
Prev. Day Open Int. 20,519 off 297

Food

COFFEE C (NYCSCE) 37,500 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
166.90	112.46	Mar	144.00	145.20	141.75	142.11	—.09
159.20	112.13	May	140.00	141.50	138.60	138.47	+.04
155.25	114.00	Jul	137.25	138.00	135.40	135.25	+.06
152.90	114.00	Sep	134.00	136.00	131.50	133.63	—.37
149.50	118.00	Dec	134.00	134.80	132.10	132.25	+.50
146.00	122.00	Mar	130.00	130.25	130.00	130.25	+.75
		May				128.50	

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 3,289
Prev. Day Open Int. 25,146 up 101

SUGARWORLD 11 (NYCSCE) 112,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
15.08	6.75	Jan				9.38	+.05
14.39	7.66	Mar	9.95	10.23	9.88	9.91	+.02
13.64	7.87	May	10.05	10.31	9.98	10.01	+.03
13.40	8.10	Jul	9.88	10.15	9.84	9.87	+.02
13.30	8.45	Oct	9.71	9.95	9.68	9.70	+.03
10.42	8.75	Mar	9.67	9.67	9.46	9.46	+.05
10.45	9.20	May				9.44	+.04

Est. Sales 24,430 Prev. Sales 14,594
Prev. Day Open Int. 121,297 off 74

COCOA (NYCSCE) 10 metric tons- $ per ton

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
2088	1125	Mar	1355	1391	1344	1367	+16
2088	1152	May	1334	1363	1327	1334	+2
1895	1175	Jul	1328	1357	1320	1327	
1850	1206	Sep	1338	1353	1338	1347	+9
1725	1240	Dec	1345	1357	1345	1350	+7
1535	1305	Mar	1345	1365	1345	1363	
		May	1390	1396	1390	1378	—4

Est. Sales 8,212 Prev. Sales 6,326
Prev. Day Open Int. 36,917 up 73

ORANGE JUICE (NYCE) 15,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
175.50	139.50	Mar	147.60	147.95	145.05	145.50	—2.45
173.50	145.40	May	146.60	146.60	142.50	143.70	—2.90
172.00	145.10	Jul	146.20	146.25	141.25	141.60	—4.65
170.10	144.55	Sep	145.60	145.60	142.00	142.00	—3.40
166.50	144.00	Nov	143.00	143.00	142.00	141.85	—2.85
149.25	144.00	Jan				140.50	—3.00
152.00	152.00	Mar				140.50	—3.00
		May				140.50	—3.00

Est. Sales 2,000 Prev. Sales 946
Prev. Day Open Int. 7,215 up 145

Metals

COPPER (COMEX) 25,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
158.70	44.70	Jan	153.00	153.00	153.00	153.00	—2.35
150.00	143.00	Feb				150.00	—1.85
149.50	66.50	Mar	146.10	148.20	145.30	147.80	+.15
137.60	73.15	May	134.70	136.40	134.20	135.50	
131.50	73.70	Jul	129.10	130.20	128.00	129.50	—.20
127.00	76.00	Sep	125.20	126.00	125.20	125.30	—.40
123.50	77.45	Dec	120.50	122.00	120.50	121.30	—.40

Est. Sales 7,500 Prev. Sales 13,077
Prev. Day Open Int. 33,454 up 775

Metals continued: ALUMINUM (COMEX), SILVER (COMEX), PLATINUM (NYME), PALLADIUM (NYME), GOLD (COMEX) — [illegible]

Financial

US T. BILLS (IMM), 10 YR. TREASURY (CBT), US TREASURY BONDS (CBT) — [illegible]

MUNICIPAL BONDS (CBT), EURODOLLARS (IMM) — [illegible]

BRITISH POUND (IMM) $ per pound- 1 point equals $0.0001

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
1.8536	1.6320	Mar	1.7416	1.7550	1.7374	1.7546	+122
1.8320	1.6800	Jun	1.7270	1.7390	1.7230	1.7418	+124
1.7754	1.7180	Sep	1.7140	1.7140	1.7140	1.7304	+124

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 8,944
Prev. Day Open Int. 25,416 up 157

CANADIAN DOLLAR (IMM), FRENCH FRANC (IMM), GERMAN MARK (IMM), JAPANESE YEN (IMM), SWISS FRANC (IMM) — [illegible]

Industrials

LUMBER (CME) 130,000 bd. ft.- $ per 1,000 bd. ft.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
192.20	171.00	Mar	191.30	191.70	190.30	190.60	—.60
194.50	170.10	May	193.60	194.20	193.10	193.50	—.50
196.00	167.70	Jul	195.80	195.80	194.80	195.70	—.70
194.10	175.10	Sep	193.50	193.50	193.00	193.00	—.60
189.90	177.00	Nov	190.00	190.00	189.50	189.50	—.60
191.20	190.00	Jan	190.00	190.00	190.00	190.20	—1.30

Est. Sales 1,087 Prev. Sales 1,320
Prev. Day Open Int. 8,134 up 107

COTTON 2 (NYCE) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
68.90	48.00	Mar	57.80	59.80	58.01	59.05	—.73
68.70	49.03	May	59.85	59.98	59.20	59.33	—.73
68.50	49.03	Jul	59.98	59.98	59.30	59.38	—.66
62.20	50.25	Oct	58.70	58.90	58.30	58.28	—.40
65.50	50.75	Dec	58.40	58.40	57.98	57.98	—.45
60.30	53.60	Mar				57.65	—.40
58.00	55.90	May				57.85	—.45
		Jul				57.45	—.44

Est. Sales 5,000 Prev. Sales 4,155
Prev. Day Open Int. 31,767 off 186

HEATING OIL (NYME) 42,000 gal- cents per gal

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
54.70	38.25	Feb	55.00	55.10	53.45	53.45	—.96
52.90	37.80	Mar	53.15	53.25	51.90	52.00	—.80
50.76	35.45	Apr	51.00	51.70	49.60	50.10	—.35
48.23	34.85	May	48.80	48.85	47.30	47.40	—.81
47.20	34.60	Jun	47.65	47.65	46.55	46.55	—.68
47.00	34.75	Jul	47.15	47.15	46.80	46.55	—.26
47.10	35.45	Aug	47.50	47.50	47.30	47.50	+.29
47.10	36.25	Sep	48.20	48.20	48.20	48.20	+.34
48.40	39.00	Dec	49.40	49.40	49.40	49.40	—.41

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 34,822
Prev. Day Open Int. 77,189 off 615

CRUDE OIL (NYME) 1,000 bbl.- dollars per bbl. — [illegible]

Stock Indexes

SP COMP. INDEX (CME), VALUE LINE (KCBT), NYSE COMP. INDEX (NYFE) — [illegible]

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,114.00 f	1,110.30 f
Reuters	1,997.60	1,987.30
D.J. Futures	143.49	143.60
Com. Research	N.A.	246.86

Moody's : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1931.
p - preliminary; f - final
Reuters : base 100 : Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1974.

Market Guide

CBT:	Chicago Board of Trade
CME:	Chicago Mercantile Exchange
IMM:	International Monetary Market Of Chicago Mercantile Exchange
NYCSCE:	New York Cocoa, Sugar, Coffee Exchange
NYCE:	New York Cotton Exchange
COMEX:	Commodity Exchange, New York
NYME:	New York Mercantile Exchange
KCBT:	Kansas City Board of Trade
NYFE:	New York Futures Exchange

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Currency Options

Jan. 19

PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE

Option & Underlying, Strike Price, Calls—Last, Puts—Last — [illegible]

Total call vol. 18,551 Call open int. 302,481
Total put vol. 22,278 Put open int. 273,089
r—Not traded. s—No option offered.
Source: AP.

Paris Commodities

Jan. 19

SUGAR French francs per metric ton

	High	Low	Close Bid	Ask	Ch'ge
Mar	1,755	1,715	1,725	1,750	+20
May	1,720	1,683	1,700	1,720	+33
Aug	1,718	1,693	1,690	1,715	+34
Oct	1,648	N.T.	1,460	1,485	+20
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,425	1,455	+20
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,615	1,635	+20

Est. vol: 1,096 lots of 50 tons. Prev. actual sales: 1,150 lots. Open interest: 19,611.

COCOA French francs per 100 kg

	High	Low	Close Bid	Ask	Ch'ge
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,055	1,085	+20
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,050	1,090	+20
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,100	—	+20
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,065	1,105	+20
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,060	—	+20
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,060	—	+20
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,060	—	+20

Est. vol: 0 lots of 10 tons. Prev. actual sales: 10 lots. Open interest: 226.

COFFEE French francs per 100 kg

	High	Low	Close Bid	Ask	Ch'ge
Jan	N.T.	N.T.	1,300	—	+10
Mar	1,265	1,240	1,250	1,270	+10
May	1,247	1,243	1,230	1,255	+3
Jly	1,227	1,227	1,218	—	+10
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,205	—	+5
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	1,200	—	+15
Jan	N.T.	N.T.	1,195	—	+15

Est. vol: 77 lots of 5 tons. Prev. actual sales: 160 lots. Open interest: 746.
Source: Bourse de Commerce.

London Commodities

Jan. 19

SUGAR U.S. Dollars per metric ton

	Close Bid	Ask	High	Low	Previous Bid	Ask
Mar	224.40	224.60	230.00	222.80	223.00	223.60
May	227.20	227.40	232.40	225.80	226.00	226.20
Aug	223.20	223.40	228.00	222.00	221.80	222.20
Oct	220.20	220.40	225.00	219.00	218.60	219.00
Dec	215.00	217.00	214.20	214.20	214.80	215.40
Mar	214.20	216.00	218.00	218.00	213.40	214.00
May	213.20	215.00	N.T.	N.T.	212.40	214.00

Volume: 4,692 lots of 50 tons.

COCOA Sterling per metric ton

	Close Bid	Ask	High	Low	Previous Bid	Ask
Mar	811	812	815	799	791	792
May	818	819	820	809	801	802
Jul	825	826	825	817	809	810
Sep	827	829	830	821	814	815
Dec	849	850	855	843	836	837
Mar	859	860	865	853	847	848
May	869	872	870	865	860	868

Volume: 5,544 lots of 5 tons.

GASOIL U.S. dollars per metric ton

	Close Bid	Ask	High	Low	Previous Bid	Ask
Feb	153.25	153.50	157.50	152.00	151.50	151.75
Mar	151.25	151.50	154.75	150.75	148.50	148.75
Apr	147.25	147.50	151.25	147.25	144.75	145.25
May	153.95	153.50	146.75	143.25	141.00	141.50
Jun	141.00	141.25	144.00	141.00	138.50	139.00
Jul	141.00	141.25	143.25	140.50	138.00	138.25
Aug	145.00	146.00	145.00	145.00	138.00	141.00
Sep	142.00	148.00	N.T.	N.T.	138.00	143.00
Oct	142.00	150.00	N.T.	N.T.	138.00	145.00

Volume: 4,864 lots of 100 tons.
Sources: Reuters and London Petroleum Exchange.

London Metals

Jan. 19

	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
ALUMINUM (High Grade) Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	2315.00	2325.00	2348.00	2352.00
Forward	2285.00	2290.00	2316.00	2320.00
COPPER CATHODES (High Grade) Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	1944.00	1948.00	1900.00	1902.00
Forward	1848.00	1849.00	1821.00	1822.00
LEAD Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	373.00	375.00	370.00	372.00
Forward	376.50	377.00	375.00	376.00
NICKEL Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	18180	18200	17280	17300
Forward	17500	17520	16700	16750
SILVER U.S. cents per troy ounce				
Spot	571.00	574.00	585.00	588.00
Forward	602.00	606.00	599.00	602.00
ZINC (High Grade) U.S. Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	1730.00	1735.00	1715.00	1720.00
Forward	1688.00	1690.00	1675.00	1680.00

Source: AP.

U.S. Treasuries

Jan. 19

	Discount Bid	Offer	Yield	Prev. Yield
3-month bill	8.22	8.24	8.53	8.56
6-month bill	8.25	8.27	8.75	8.78
1-year bill	8.22	8.24	8.89	8.92

	Bid	Offer	Yield	Prev. Yield
30-yr. bond	101 16/32	101 18/32	8.85	8.84

Source: Salomon Brothers.

S&P 100 Index Options

Jan. 19

Strike Price, Calls-Last, Puts-Last — [illegible]

Calls: total volume 168,817; total open int. 543,934
Puts: total volume 118,094; total open int. 578,308
S&P 100 index:
High 273.24 Low 271.46 Close 273.42 +4.19
Source: CBOE.

To Our Readers

Deutsche mark futures option prices were not available for this edition because of transmission delays.

Dividends

Jan. 19

Company	Per	Amt	Pay	Rec
INCREASED				
Alberto Culver	Q	.09	2-20	2-3
Banc One Corp	Q	.26	3-31	3-15
Dow Jones & Co	Q	.18	3-1	2-1
Dow Jones & Co B	Q	.18	3-1	2-1
Fitchburg Ga & Elc	Q	.50	2-15	2-2
Heritage Facl Svcs	Q	.12½	2-10	1-30
Kimberly-Clark	Q	.65	4-4	3-10
NCR Corp	Q	.33	5-12	4-14
Pier 1 Imports Inc	Q	.03	2-24	2-10
Planters Corp	Q	.14½	3-15	2-28
Republic New York	Q	.32	4-1	3-15
Schultz Sav-O Strs	Q	.04½	2-17	2-6
St Joseph Lght & Pwr	Q	.36	2-18	2-3
INITIAL				
Eastland Fncl	-	.10	2-14	1-31
SPECIAL				
B&H Ocean Carriers	-	.45	2-14	1-31
STOCK				
Eldorado Bancorp	-	10 PC	2-24	2-10
USUAL				

Usual dividends: Arco Chemical Co, Barnett Banks Inc, Chaparral Steel Co, CIM High Yield Scrts, Cincinnati G&E, CityFed Financial, Citytrust Bancorp, Clarcor Co, Columbia Gas Systm, Dollar General, Dun & Bradstreet, GenCorp Inc, Gerber Scientific, Hastings Mfg, Howell Industries, HWC Distribution, Independence Bcrp, Midwest Energy Co, Modine Manufctrng, Mortgage & Rlty Tr, Richardson Electrnc, Tokheim Corp, University Svgs Bk, Valley Natl Corp — amounts [illegible]

a-annual; m-monthly; q-quarterly; s-semi-annual
Source: UPI.

Spot Commodities

Jan. 19

Commodity	Today	Prev.
Aluminum, lb	1.065	1.07
Coffee, lb	1.42	1.42
Copper electrolytic, lb	1.609	1.637
Iron FOB, ton	213.00	213.00
Lead, lb	0.40	0.42
Printcloth, yd	0.50	0.48
Silver, troy oz	5.94	5.89
Steel (billets), ton	473.00	473.00
Steel (scrap), ton	113.00	117.00
Tin, lb	4.6322	4.6276
Zinc, lb	0.79	0.75

Source: AP.

Company Results

Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

United States

Apple Computer

1st Quar.	1989	1988
Revenue	715.50	499.20
Net Inc.	140.50	121.40
Per Share	1.10	0.92

Archer Daniels Midl.

2nd Quar.	1989	1988
Net Inc.	100.40	97.30
Per Share	0.56	0.54
1st Half	**1989**	**1988**
Net Inc.	191.70	180.30
Per Share	1.08	0.99

Aristech

4th Quar.	1988	1987
Revenue	258.50	[illegible]
Net Inc.	34.90	[illegible]
Per Share	1.45	[illegible]
Year	**1988**	**1987**
Revenue	1,070.	[illegible]
Net Inc.	168.20	[illegible]
Per Share	7.57	[illegible]

Avery Intl

4th Quar.	1988	1987
Revenue	414.60	387.00
Net Inc.	21.10	(a)7.00
Per Share	0.48	—
Year	**1988**	**1987**
Revenue	1,580.	1,470.
Net Inc.	77.70	34.70
Per Share	1.77	0.81

a: loss. 1987 net includes charge of $25.2 million in 4th quarter.

Citizens & Southern

4th Quar.	1988	1987
Net Inc.	34.50	47.70
Per Share	0.85	0.79
Year	**1988**	**1987**
Net Inc.	206.20	157.90
Per Share	3.25	2.52

CoreStates Fin'l

4th Quar.	1988	1987
Net Inc.	47.30	42.40
Per Share	1.20	1.03
Year	**1988**	**1987**
Net Inc.	179.50	162.30
Per Share	4.50	3.91

Equimark

4th Quar.	1988	1987
Net Inc.	11.70	[illegible]
Per Share	1.08	[illegible]
Year	**1988**	**1987**
Net Inc.	25.30	[illegible]
Per Share	2.31	[illegible]

1988 net includes gain of $3.03 in 4th quarter.

Eurobond prices

Jan. 19

Dollars

Issuer/Mat., Coupon, Next, Bid, Asked — [illegible]

Deutsche Marks

[illegible]

Pounds Sterling

[illegible]

Japanese Yen

[illegible]

E.C.U.

[illegible]

Source : Credit Suisse-First Boston Ltd., London

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

BT Buys Into U.S. Cellular Concern

Affiliated to Spin Off Print Properties in Related Move

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Britain's largest telecommunications concern said on Thursday it was spending $1.5 billion for a stake in the cellular telephone business in the United States.

British Telecommunications PLC said it was taking a 22 percent stake in McCaw Cellular Communications, which is 45 percent-owned by Affiliated Publications Inc., in what analysts said was the first major international linkup in an expanding field.

The transaction also comes as part of a restructuring under which Affiliated Publications plans to separate its core publishing and media interests — including the Boston Globe and Billboard magazine — from its cellular telephone interests.

The deal marks the coming of age for the U.S. cellular telephone industry and a shift by Britain's largest telecommunications company away from its domestic market.

"We see mobile communications as becoming increasingly important as we move through the 1990s into the next century," said Iain Vallance, chairman of British Telecom.

"It is a fast developing market, where BT aims to become the world leaders. Our investment in McCaw is seen by both sides as a real operating partnership, not just a financial arrangement," Mr. Vallance added.

British Telecom owns 60 percent of the Cellnet mobile phone network in Britain, with Securicor Group PLC holding the remainder. It competes with Vodafone, a subsidiary of Racal Electronics PLC.

Affiliated said it plans to spin off its publishing properties into a new company called Globe/Billboard Holding Co. These properties include the Globe and the Boston Sunday Globe, and Billboard Publications Inc., the Hollywood Reporter, and a dozen other trade publications.

The only thing not included would be Affiliated's stake in McCaw. Affiliated would turn over all those shares to McCaw.

In return, Affiliated stockholders — who also would surrender their Affiliated stock — would receive 58.5 million McCaw shares at the rate of about 0.84 shares of McCaw for each Affiliated share they had held.

The 3 million McCaw shares left over will be retired.

After these transactions, the new Globe/Billboard Holding Co. would again take the name Affiliated Publications.

Analysts and the stock market approved the announcement.

Geoffrey Johnson of Argus Research, called it a "win-win situation" for McCaw and Affiliated stockholders. He predicted the new Affiliated Publications should start trading at $13 to $14 a share "based on earnings and break-up value."

Cellular networks comprise mobile radio telephones operating over short ranges to a series of small exchanges strategically placed throughout cities.

The high price paid by British Telecom for McCaw led to a sharp upward revaluation of the stock of other cellular companies, whose prospects are viewed as promising despite a lack of any significant earnings so far.

British Telecom will pay about $40.50 a share for the McCaw stake, a big premium over its closing price Wednesday of $29 and a signal that other investors may be willing to pay top dollar for cellular stocks. McCaw stock surged $5.50 a share Thursday, to $34.50, in over-the-counter trading.

Among other gainers were Metro Mobile Inc., up $2.625, to $44, and Cellular Communications Inc., which rose $1.25 to $28.

Both British Telecom and McCaw said that the deal represented the start of a long-term relationship.

"We believe that this transaction establishes a mutually beneficial long-term alliance between McCaw Cellular and British Telecom resulting in improved services for the customers of both companies," said Craig O. McCaw, chairman and chief executive officer of the Seattle-area-based McCaw.

(Reuters, UPI)

Shamrock Ups Polaroid Offer To $3.2 Billion

The Associated Press

BOSTON — Shamrock Holdings Inc. said Thursday it has raised its tender offer for Polaroid Corp. to $45 per share, including approximately 10 million shares issued to Polaroid's employee stock ownership plan, valuing the new deal at $3.2 billion.

Stanley P. Gold, Shamrock's president and chief executive officer, also said that Shamrock would wage a proxy battle for control of Polaroid's board at the annual meeting on May 9.

Shamrock, a Burbank, California-based television and radio concern wholly owned by the Roy E. Disney family, previously had offered $42 a share, not including the stock ownership shares, or $2.6 billion. Shamrock said its tender offer expires March 15.

There was no immediate comment from Polaroid, which is based in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Polaroid management has rejected previous Shamrock offers, and more than 5,000 of the company's 8,300 employees signed a petition last month saying they had "no comfort or confidence" that a takeover would benefit the company.

GE Switches CEOs at Its Troubled Kidder Unit

By Robert J. Cole
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — General Electric Co. said Thursday that it had named a new chief executive for its Kidder, Peabody & Co. unit in what analysts say may be the first step in a major bloodletting at the brokerage.

GE, which has long been disenchanted with the performance of the unit, said it had named Michael A. Carpenter, 41, an executive vice president of GE Capital, to replace Max Chapman Jr. as president and chief executive. The company said that Mr. Chapman had left Kidder "to pursue other interests."

General Electric Co. owns 80 percent of Kidder, Peabody, while the investment firm's employees own the rest.

Telephone calls to Mr. Carpenter and to GE and Kidder executives were not returned.

GE is believed to have become disenchanted with its investment in Kidder, Peabody, particularly its unprofitable retail and institutional sales operations.

GE is also contemplating the dismissal of up to 2,000 Kidder sales representatives, although no decision has been made, the analysts and executives said. Such layoffs would be a radical reduction in Kidder's unprofitable retail sales and bond trading operations, and a decision would be made only with the involvement of the new chief executive, the sources said.

Reports had circulated that GE was planning to leave the retail brokerage and bond business. But GE feels those operations can become profitable, particularly if they can be revamped to deal largely with wealthy customers, the sources said.

Separately, Clayton & Dubilier, a Wall Street firm specializing in management buyouts, announced that two top Kidder executives, Peter D. Goodson, 46, and Donald J. Gogel, 39, had resigned from Kidder to join it.

The two had been co-heads of Kidder's highly profitable merchant-banking operations. They said that they would maintain their ties with Kidder and that Mr. Goodson would continue to have an advisory role in developing Kidder's "junk-bond" business in Japan. Mr. Goodson said that he would leave for Japan on Saturday to publicize the fact that he would remain as an adviser to Kidder.

Reports of the reorganization at Kidder developed in the wake of the Clayton & Dubilier announcement.

Kidder is estimated to have earned $50 million last year, mostly from merchant banking, while its retail operations and bond dealings are thought to have lost money.

In view of their successful performance, Mr. Goodson and Mr. Gogel were understood to have chafed at GE's corporate practice of requiring them, as one executive put it, to "get a consensus before doing anything."

The two are understood to have created a stir on Tuesday when they confronted Silas S. Cathcart, GE's hand-picked chairman and chief executive of Kidder's parent company, the Kidder, Peabody Group, and Max Chapman Jr., chairman and chief executive of its brokerage arm, Kidder, Peabody & Co.

Mr. Cathcart and Mr. Chapman said they wanted Mr. Goodson and Mr. Gogel to take on expanded roles in the reorganization and offered to go into detail on what was in the works. The two said they were not interested and did not want to hear the details so that their motives in leaving would not be misunderstood.

The two are known to have delayed their departure until after Kidder paid what were described as "generous" bonuses last week.

Should Mr. Carpenter become chief executive, he would take over from Mr. Cathcart, who was expected to continue as chairman of the parent company.

Mr. Chapman was understood to have been conferring Wednesday with John F. Welch, chairman of GE, on his role in the management shuffle.

Most of Kidder's high-volume branch offices, including those in New York, Boston, San Francisco, Los Angeles and Chicago, are believed to be safe from dismissals. Sales personnel and support staffs in some branches that handle less business are likely to be vulnerable.

Hong Kong Property Deal Is Off

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HONG KONG — One of Hong Kong's biggest-ever property deals has collapsed, the building's owner said Thursday, but a feared stock sell-off on the news failed to materialize, underlining the strength of the current bull market.

The collapse, however, raised questions about the booming Hong Kong real estate sector.

Shui On Group Ltd., a local property concern, said an agreement to sell its flagship, Shui On Center, for 2.5 billion Hong Kong dollars ($320.3 million) was canceled after the buyer failed to meet a payment deadline.

Bonstag Co., a subsidiary of S. Zhongshan International Investors Ltd., was unable to make a scheduled installment payment of 300 million dollars due Wednesday, Shui On said.

Both Bonstag and Zhongshan are little known in Hong Kong and are rumored to have backing from overseas Chinese in Latin America. Zhongshan directors did not return repeated calls to their office.

The deal, announced in November, generated rumors at the time about the buyer's ability to pay for the property but increased enthusiasm for the local property market.

"The center is probably worth what they offered," said Bruce Walker of Vigers Hong Kong. "The deal was bankable. It was Zhongshan the bankers were worried about."

"It's a fairly unknown company that has not been in the public eye," said Samuel Whiffin, associate director of the international property agency Jones Lang Wootton. "It seems they bit off a bit more than they could chew."

Despite early fears of a stock sell-off on the news, the Hang Seng index closed Thursday only 3.39 points down, at 2,909.66.

"Most people expected a sharp sell-off," said Malcolm Surry, director at CL-Alexanders Laing & Cruickshank Securities (H.K.) Ltd. "This was an excuse for a sell-off and they didn't take it. It's very encouraging."

Mr. Whiffen said the collapse of the deal would affect sentiment, but would not cause a major decline in the property market.

(AFP, Reuters)

Japanese Brokers Post Sharp Profit Falls

Reuters

TOKYO — Profits at Japan's four major securities houses and their overseas subsidiaries plunged in the year ended Sept. 30, from the previous year's record levels, the companies announced on Thursday.

The lower profits, reflecting the impact of the October 1987 stock market collapse, are forcing the brokerages to rethink their overseas strategies, industry analysts said.

"Revenues overseas were hit much harder than in Japan" because they were just starting large overseas expansion programs when the crash hit," said Simon Smithson, financial analyst at Kleinwort Benson International.

"The unstoppable cost increase ran into the brick wall of the crash," he said.

Nikko Securities Co. saw the largest drop in profits. Net profit in the year ended Sept. 30 fell to 78.73 billion yen ($610.3 million), 40.2 percent below the previous year.

Daiwa Securities Co. managed to hold its earnings decline to 20 percent. It reported net profit of 119.15 billion yen, down from 148.97 billion yen in the 1986-1987 fiscal year.

Net profit at Nomura Securities Co., the world's largest brokerage, fell 27.4 percent, to 197.11 billion yen, while at Yamaichi Securities Co. net earnings dropped 36.6 percent, to 79.15 billion yen.

Last week, Nomura's U.S. arm, Nomura International, announced it had cut its U.S. equities and sales staff by 30.

Daiwa International also made personnel cuts in the United States last year, and Nikko's U.S. subsidiary said it might have to take similar measures.

"It's been quite a shock to them because this comes at the end of three or four years when they thought they could do no wrong." Mr. Smithson said.

"They can't simply transfer techniques that work in a defended commission market where they have large market share to a market where they don't have a large share and commissions are not defended," he added.

Japan has a system of fixed commissions on share trading, although those commissions were lowered in 1987.

Officials at Nikko, Daiwa and Yamaichi said they expected group performance to improve somewhat in the next reporting period, an irregular six-month business year ending March 31, 1989. A Nomura official said the company had no forecast.

The companies are all changing their business years to end in March rather than September, to conform with standard reporting practices in Japan.

Industry analysts said profits were unlikely to come close to the records set in the 1986-1987 period.

GEC: *Metsun Withdraws as Potential Bidder for Firm*

(Continued from first finance page)

they will want to go in with Plessey on a bid for GEC that would give them a stake in the European telecommunications scene."

But, he added, "There will be no action for more than a month, as the GEC-Siemens bid for Plessey goes through the monopolies commission review."

GEC and Siemens AG of West Germany have made a £1.7 billion bid for Plessey that is now being reviewed by the British Monopolies and Mergers Commission. The bid's approval, with certain modifications, is generally expected.

Plessey is now vulnerable to the GEC-Siemens bid and may be forced to seek a "white knight" to fend help it off the predators, analysts said.

Thomson-CSF — the French state-controlled electronics group that was also believed to be a prospective member of the Metsun consortium — was mentioned in market speculation Thursday as a possible candidate to aid Plessey through a friendly takeover.

But a senior source at Thomson, which is 60 percent owned by the French government, said that a Plessey-Thomson merger "was most unlikely, and just not credible."

Plessey also has other defense measures available.

Last weekend, the company said it was seeking legal action to block a central element of the bid by GEC and Siemens: the proposed acquisition of a GEC-Plessey joint-venture in telecommunications, called GPT, which provides both partners the right of first refusal in any realignment of shares. Plessey is expected to wage a protracted court battle over the issue.

Market sources said that Lazard, which is acting as adviser to Plessey in its defense against GEC-Siemens, could be saddled with several hundred thousand pounds worth of expenses from its abortive role in Metsun.

Plessey's shares jumped sharply in early trading Thursday, to 250 pence from 228 pence at the Wednesday close, but then drifted back to finish at 243 pence.

The price rise, analysts said, reflected both speculation about a possible Thomson merger offer and market expectations that the GEC-Siemens bid will be approved.

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

January 19, 1989

Quotations supplied by funds listed. Net asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on issue price.
The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (b) - bi-monthly; (r) - regularly; (l) - twice weekly; (m) monthly

Fund	Currency	Quotation
AL-MAL GROUP		
(w) Al-Mal Trust, S.A	$	307.69
(r) Managed Currency	$	1183.00
(r) Futures	$	752.78
(w) Equity	$	1031.58
(w) Bond	$	1041.90
ALPHA ASSET MANAGEMENT LTD.		
(m) Alpha Global Fund	$	519.82
(w) Nicholas-Applegate Aurelio.	$	117.11
APAX FINANCIAL CORP.		
Maritime house .POB N-65,Nassau.		
(m) Americapital NV.	$	92.34
BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. Ltd.		
(d) Baerbond	SF	959.00*
(d) Conbar	SF	1796.00*
(d) Equibaer America	SF	1464.00*
(d) Equibaer Europe	SF	1411.00*
(d) Equibaer Pacific	SF	1691.00*
(d) Stockbar	SF	1991.00*
(d) SFR-BAER	SF	1010.00*
(d) Swissbar	SF	2237.00*
BAII MULTICURRENCY		
(r) Multicurrency US$	$	1,244.93
(r) Multicurrency Ecu	ECU	1,135.18
(r) Multicurrency Yen	Y	239,293.00
(r) Multicurrency FFR	FF	10,897.32
BNP INTERFUNDS		
(w) Interbond Fund	$	181.49*
(w) Intercurrency US$	$	18.30*
(w) Intercurrency DM	DM	29.70*
(w) Intercurrency Sterling	£	18.31*
(w) Intercurrency Managed	$	10.51*
(w) Interequity French Offer	$	14.06
(w) Interequity Pacific Offer	$	16.27
(w) Interequity N. Amer. Offer	$	11.73
(w) Interequity European Class	$	8.76
(w) Interequity Australia Cls	$	10.32
(w) Interlux Capital Belgium	LF	55,064.00
(w) Interlux Cap.Fr Securite	FF	10,958.13
(w) Interlux Capital FFr	FF	12,779.28
(w) Interlux Cap.France Cap.	FF	10,749.29
(w) Interlux Cap. LUF/BEF	LF	1,67,126.00
(w) Interlux Capital ECU	ECU	7,220.96
BANQUE BELGE ASSET MGMT FUND		
Share Distributor Guernsey 0481 26614		
(w) Int'l Equity Fund (Sicav)	$	18.79
(w) Int'l Bond Fund (Sicav)	$	18.52
BANQUE INDOSUEZ		
(w) Asian Growth Fund	$	25.74
(w) Asian Income Fund	$	9.24*
(w) Diverbond	SF	8.52
(w) FIF-Internat. Div.A	$	17.76
(w) FIF-Internat. Div.B	$	18.11
(w) FIF Internat.America	$	14.21
(w) FIF Internat.Europe	$	25.73
(w) FIF Internat.Pacific	$	43.54
(w) France International	FF	98.44
(w) France Blue chips No 1	FF	110,294.00
(w) Indosuez Multibonds Div.A	$	128.71
(w) Indosuez Multibonds Div.B	$	269.96
(w) Indosuez Multibonds US$	$	103.98
(w) Indosuez Multibonds DM	DM	102.03
(w) Indosuez Multibonds YEN	$	10,131.00
(w) FIF Internat.Japan	Y	1,097.00
(w) FIF Int. Nat. Res. A	$	10.24
(w) FIF Int. Nat. Res. B	$	10.26
(w) IPNA-3	$	1120.00
(w) The Siam Fund	$	12.74
(w) Pacific Gold Fund	$	11.69
BANQUE PRIVEE E. DE ROTHSCHILD		
(b) Curitor BP Fixed Inc.Fund	DM	101.96
(b) Curitor BP General Fund	DM	171.16
(w) Daiwa Lcl Equity	$	992.97
(w) Daiwa Lcl Int. Bond	$	1052.53
(d) Eagle Fund	LF	10076.00
(d) Ecu D'Or	ECU	97.39
(b) Governm. Sec. Fund*	$	76.14
(w) Leicom	$	2157.29
(d) Opportunities Fund	$	822.46
(d) Primo fund	DM	44.39
(b) Prifirst	$	487.11
(d) Pri-Tech	$	1169.76
(w) Rente Plus	BF	56175.00
(l) Select. Horizon Dev.	FF	51463.61
(l) Select. Horizon FF	FF	54652.85
(b) Source Sicav	$	11.11
(b) Star Conv.Fund FL	FL	9945.00
(b) Star Conv.Fund USD	$	97.18
BANQUE SCANDINAVE EN SUISSE-GENEVA		
(w) BSS Bond Fund	SF	77.78
(w) BSS Intelsec.	SF	1672.70
(w) BSS Int'l Bond	$	1,210
(w) BSS Int'l Equity	$	1,905
B.F.A.C.M.		
(w) Ecu Multiplacement	ECU	1149.68
BROADGATE INTERNATIONAL FUND		
(d) $ Money Market	$	11.82
(d) Non-$ Money Market	DM	29.55
(w) $ Bond	$	21.18
(w) Non-$ Bond	DM	31.28
(w) Global Equity	$	16.22
(w) Global Bond	$	12.94
(w) Global Bond & Equity	$	13.16
(w) Prec. Mets/Min. Secs	$	6.52
B.W MANAGED ASSETS CY. SICAV		
(l) Global Bond Fund	ECU	10.58
(l) European Securities Fund	ECU	12.03
(l) French Securities Fund	FF	114.43
(l) North American Secu.Fund	$	9.71
(l) Pacific Basin Secu. Fund	$	10.03
CAISSE CENTRALE DES BANQUES POP.		
(d) Fructilux-Obl.FSES	FF	5,465.70
(d) Fructilux-Obl.Euro	ECU	1,023.84
(w) Fructilux-Act.Fses	FF	6,745.76
(w) Fructilux-Act.Euro	ECU	1,189.46
(d) Fructilux-Tresorier	FF	5442.17
CALLANDER		
(w) Callander Emer. Gr.	$	95.56
(w) Callander Fund-Asset	$	101.43
(w) Callander Fund-Span.	Ptas	10,126
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL		
(w) Capital Int'l Fund	$	82.26
(w) Capital Italia SA	$	32.62
CIC GROUP		
(d) Oblicic Monetaire	FF	10847.23
(d) Oblicic Court Terme	FF	11181.29
CITICORP INVESTMENT BANK (Lux.)		
POB 1373 Luxembourg Tel. 477.95.71		
(d) Citinvest Liquidity	$	1233.17
(d) Citinvest Ecu Income	ECU	1268.51
(d) Citinvest Monag. Growth	$	1114.20
(d) Citi.Mana.Growth Euro	ECU	986.81
(d) Citinvest Profit Sharing	$	928.23
(d) Citinvest Selector	$	879.34
(d) Citinvest Guardian $	$	1036.55
(d) Citinvest Guardian Euro	ECU	1070.51
CITITRUST		
(w) US $ Equities	$	194.03078
(w) US $ Bonds	$	11.155544
(w) US $ Money Market	$	11.79831
(w) Global Equities.	$	9.67
(w) Global Money Market.	$	11.05
(w) Global Bonds.	$	11.04
CCF - GAMMA		
(w) CM Actibonds	$	36.87
(w) CM Global Growth	$	11.64
(w) CM North Amer Grth	$	8.36
(w) Elysees Court Terme	FF	56,124.13
(w) Elysees Long Terme	FF	53,101.68
(w) Elysees Monetaire	FF	56,640.46
(d) Europe Prestige Fund	ECU	10.01
(w) European Smlr Cos. Fd.A	ECU	11.56
(w) European Smlr Comp.Fd.B.	ECU	11.55
CODEVALOR SICAV		
(w) C.Rendement Fr.Suisse	SF	1950.12
(w) C.Rendement US$	$	1427.48
(w) C.Croissance Dollar	$	1457.40
(w) C.Croissance Zone Sterling	£	833.29
COMPASS INTL HOLDINGS Ltd.		
POB 455. Jersey 0534 27267		
(w) Bond: Dollar Medium Term	$	10.24
(w) Bond: Ecu Multicurrency	ECU	10.01
(w) Equity: United Kingdom	£	9.75
CREDIT SUISSE (ISSUE PRICES)		
(d) CSF Bonds	SF	79.75
(d) Bond Valor Swf	SF	105.80
(d) Bond Valor US-DOLLAR	$	115.39
(d) Bond Valor D-mark	DM	112.47
(d) Bond Valor Yen	Y	10,731.00
(d) Bond Vaor £ Sterling	£	97.57
(d) Convert Valor Swf	SF	159.25
(d) Convert Valor US-DOLLR	$	168.45
(d) CSF International	SF	122.75
(d) Actions Suisses	SF	520.75
(d) Europa-Valor	SF	201.00
(d) Energie-Valor	SF	143.25
(d) Canasec	SF	609.00
(d) Ussec	SF	641.00
(d) Pacific-Valor	SF	242.50
(d) CS Gold Valor	$	151.63
(d) CS Ecu Bond A	ECU	100.96
(d) CS Ecu Bond B	ECU	115.66
(d) CS-Gulden Bond A	FL	100.48
(d) CS Gulden Bond B	FL	111.74
(d) CS Prime Bond 'A'	DM	104.51
(d) CS Prime Bond 'B'	DM	104.51
(d) CS Short-T. Bd DM A	DM	99.43
(d) CS Short-T. Bd DM B	DM	109.78
(d) CS Short-T. Bd $ A	$	96.06
(d) CS Short-T. Bd $ B	$	108.66
(d) CS Money Market Fund	$	1348.21
(d) CS Money Market Fund	DM	1191.87
(d) CS Money Market Fund	£	1391.51
(d) CS Money Market Fd Yen	Y	113,017.00
DIT INVESTMENT FFM		
+(d) Concentra	DM	37.30
+(d) Int'l Rentenfond	DM	83.13
DREXEL BURNHAM LAMBERT INC		
Winchester House, 77 London Wall		
LONDON EC2 (01 9209797)		
(w) Finsbury Group Ltd	$	161.93
(w) Winchester Capital	$	106.30
(w) Winchester Holdings	FF	137.23
(w) Winchester Holdings	$	14.33
(w) Winc.Holdings Ltd.E.B.S	ECU	1108.93
(w) Winc.Reserves.E.B.S	ECU	1063.64
(w) Winc.Reserv.MultiGvBd.	ECU	11.81
(w) Worldwide Securities	$	28.60
(w) Worldwide Special	$	683.65
(m) Winch Fut.Diversified	$	17.54
(m) Winch Fut.Orion Series	$	22.29
(m) Winchester Frontier	$	157.87
(m) Winchester Recovery Ltd	$	92.26
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(d) Inc.: Bid. $ 14.09 Offer.	$	14.533*
(d) Cap.: Bid. $ 19.34 Offer.	$	19.930
INTERNATIONAL INCOME FUND		
(d) Short Term 'A' (Accum)	$	1.2149
(d) Short Term 'A' (Distr)	$	0.7893
(d) Short Term 'B' (Accum)	$	1.5008
(d) Short Term 'B' (Distr)	$	1.0696
(w) Long Term	$	28.93*
ELDERS INTL. MGMT. SERVICES INC.		
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(d) EFF	$	291.85
(d) ESP	$	110.75
(d) EMR	$	102.72
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(w) Elders Intl Bid SF 99.50 Offer	SF	105.25
(w) Elders Aus Bid AS 87.75 Offer	AS	92.75
EQUIFLEX LIMITED		
(w) Europe A	FL	9.99
(w) Global A	FL	11.15
(w) North America A	FL	9.69
ERMITAGE MGT. CAYMAN LTD.		
P.O. BOX 2192. Grand Cayman. BWI		
(w) GAM Ermitage Ltd.	$	22.59
Euro Pacific Advisers Ltd.		
(w) Comete	$	799.20
(w) Meteore	Y	120,359.00
(w) Pacific Horizon Invt. Fd	$	1697.45
F&C MGMT. LTD. INV. ADVISERS		
1, Laurence Pounty Hill, EC4. 01-623-4680		
(w) F&C Atlantic	$	16.75
(w) F&C European	$	32.03
(w) F&C Oriental	$	78.00
(d) F&C N. American M C Fd	$	8.51
(w) F&C Nordic Fund	$	10.44
FIDELITY POB 670, Hamilton Bermuda		
(m) Fid. Amer. Val.II Com.	$	83.52
(m) Fid. Amer. Val.II Cum.Pref.	$	100.50
(m) Fid. Amer. Val.III Com.	$	41.14
(m) Fid. Amr.Val.III Cum Pref.	$	100.54
(d) Fidelity Amer. Assets	$	105.15
(d) Fidelity Australia Fund	$	15.20
(d) Balanced Portfolio-hedged	$	11.21
(d) Balanced Portfolio-unhedg	$	10.17
(d) Fidelity Discovery Fund	$	16.06
(d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs.Tr.	$	156.58
(d) Fidelity Far East Fund	$	64.42
(d) Fidelity Frontier Fund	$	19.16*
(d) Fidelity Global Ind. Fd	$	12.61
(d) Fidelity Global Selct Fd	$	11.07
(d) Fidelity Int'l. Fund	$	12.86
(d) Fidelity Orient Fund	$	95.04
(d) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$	322.29
(d) Fidelity Spcl. Growth Fd.	$	30.41
(d) Fidelity World Fund	$	62.09
FIDELITY PERFORM PORTFOLIOS LTD.		
(d) American Portfolio	$	0.87
(d) Dollar Liquidity Portfolio	$	10.10
(d) European Portfolio	$	1.28
(d) Global Convs. Portfolio	$	0.90
(d) Hard Curr. Liquidity Pfl.	$	9.84
(d) Intl. Bond Portfolio	$	0.95
(d) Intl. Equity Income PHL	$	0.98
(d) Japan Portfolio	$	1.32
(d) Recovery Portfolio	$	0.95
(d) South East Asian Portfolio	$	0.85
(d) Sterling Liquidity Pfl.	£	10.17
(d) U.K. Portfolio	£	1.01
FOKUS BANK A.S. 472 428 555		
(w) Scanfonds Int'l growth fd	$	1.50
FORBES PO B887 GRAND CAYMAN		
London Agent 01-839-3013		
(w) Forbes High Inc. Gilt Fd	£	49.80
(d) Gold Income	$	5.67
(w) Gold Appreciation	$	4.98
GAIA CURRENCY HEDGE FUNDS		
(w) Gaia Hedge I	$	89.77
(w) Gaia Hedge II	$	123.41
GAM ANLAGEFONDS AG.		
POB 166, 8034 Zurich Tel.41-1-2536640		
(w) GAM (CH) America	SF	1096.00
(w) GAM (CH) Mondial	SF	1235.00
(w) GAM (CH) Pacific	SF	1387.00
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CAPITAL STRATEGY FD. LTD:		
(d) Sterling Deposit	£	1.007*
(d) US$ Deposit	$	1.058
(d) DM Deposit	DM	5.134
(d) Yen Deposit	Y	513.80
(d) Sw. Fr. Deposit	SF	5.104
(d) Austr.Dollar Dep. fd	AS	1.100
(d) French Franc Deposit fd	FF	10.47
(d) N. American	$	1.37
(d) Japan	Y	592.00
(d) Pacific Basin	Y	275.00
(d) International growth	$	2.68
(d) British	£	1.81
(d) Sterling Gilt	£	1.07*
(d) International Bond	$	1.34
(d) Yen Convertible bond	Y	2648.00
(d) European Fund	DM	4.52
(d) E.C.U. Fund	ECU	1.04
(d) Australasian fund	$	0.30
(d) Canadian fund	Can$	0.85
(d) Emerging Markets Fund	$	0.87
(d) Global Resources Fund	$	0.71
GEFINOR FUNDS		
London:01-4994171, Geneva:41-22355530		
(w) East Investment Fund	$	1030.7708
(w) Scottish World Fund	£	778.3288
(w) State St. American	$	233.9980
GENERALE BANK		
(see also Interselex Group)		
(d) Rentinvest	$	27.16*
(d) Capital Rentinvest	$	117.72
(d) Rentinbel Distr.	LF	9,803.00*
(d) Rentinbel Cap.	LF	10,310.00
GLOBAL ASSET MANAGEMENT CORP.		
11 Athol St.Douglas.I. of Man.44-624-26837		
(w) FUTURGAM S.A.	$	161.03
(w) GAM ARBITRAGE Inc	$	222.70
(w) GAM AMERICA Inc	$	202.77
(w) GAM AUSTRALIA Inc.	$	136.74
(w) GAM ASEAN Inc	$	104.58*
(w) GAM BOSTON Inc	$	133.09
(w) GAM ERMITAGE	$	23.06
(w) GAM FAR EAST	$	126.39
(w) GAM FRANC-VAL Inc.	SF	222.62
(w) GAM FRANCE Inc	FF	1309.13
(w) GAM GLOBAL Fund	$	112.47
(w) GAM High Inc Unit Trust Inc	£	102.50
(w) GAM High Inc Unit Trust Acc	£	102.50
(w) GAM HIGH YIELD Inc	$	104.74
(w) GAM HONG KONG Inc.	$	194.13*
(w) GAM International Inc.	$	149.91
(w) GAM JAPAN Inc.	$	390.38
(w) GAM Money Mkts. Fund	$	100.89*
(w) GAM Money Mkts. Fund	£	100.95*
(w) GAM Money Mkts. Fund	SF	100.31*
(w) GAM Money Mkts. Fund	DM	100.75*
(w) GAM Money Mkts. Fund	Y	10,021.00*
(w) GAM N.AM. Unit Trust Inc.		115.19 p
(w) GAM N.AM. Unit Trust Acc.		127.01 p
(w) GAM Pacific Basin Fund	$	105.59
(w) GAM PACIFIC Inc	$	408.01
(w) GAM P.& C.Worldw.Inc.		170.98*
(w) GAM P.& C.World.Accu.		174.74* p
(w) GAM P.& C.U.K.Fd.Income		205.24 p
(w) GAM P.& C.U.K.Fd.Accum		210.70 p
(w) GAM Restr. Fd. Inc.	$	144.06*
(w) GAM Singapore/Malay Inc	$	128.22
(w) GAM Ster Eur Unit Trust Inc	£	106.14
(w) GAM Ster Eur Unit Trust Acc	£	106.14
(w) GAM Swiss Fr Spec Bond Fd	SF	100.69
(w) GAM U.K.Spec Unit Tr. Inc.	£	125.84
(w) GAM U.K.Spec Unit Tr.Acc.	£	131.64
(w) GAM £ & Intl Unit Trust Inc	£	299.79
(w) GAM £ & Intl Unit Trust Acc	£	305.51
(w) GAM Value Inc.	$	100.16
(w) GAM Worldwide Inc	$	394.53
(w) GAM Tyche S.A. Class A	$	165.49
(w) GAM U.S. Inc.	$	121.63
(w) GAM Whitehorn Fund Inc.	$	119.57
(w) GAM ul Inc.	$	201.87
(w) GSAM Composite Inc.	$	194.07*
(w) GSAM Int. Inc.U.S Ord.	$	106.91*
(w) GSAM Int. Inc.U.S Spe.	$	121.55*
(w) GSAM Interest Inc.	SF	104.09*
(w) GSAM Interest Inc.	£	101.88*
(w) GSAM Interest Inc.	DM	98.76*
(w) GSAM Interest Inc.	Y	11,832.00*
G.T. MANAGEMENT PLC		
(r) G.T. Applied Science	$	13.40
(d) G.T. ASEAN Fund	$	31.00
(d) G.T. Asia Fund	$	11.30*
(d) G.T. Australia Fund	$	31.98*
(d) G.T. Berry Japan Fund	$	32.28*
(w) G.T.Biotechn./Health Fund	$	7.81
(d) G.T. Bond Fund	$	16.31*
(d) G.T. Britain Fund	£	8.45
(d) G.T. Deutschland Fund	$	9.48
(d) G.T. Dollar Fund	$	16.79*
(d) G.T. Europe Fund	$	26.87
(d) G.T. Euro. Small Cos. Fund	$	24.60
(w) G.T.Global Small Cos.Fund	$	10.81
(d) G.T.Global Technology Fd	$	16.72*
(d) G.T. Hong Kong Fund	$	25.16*
(d) G.T. Honshu Pathfinder	$	9.19
(d) G.T. Investment Fund	$	10.58*
(w) G.T. Japan Sml Co.Fd	$	11.15*
(d) G.T. Nat Res. Fd Gold Class	$	7.59
(w) G.T. Newly Ind. Countr. Fd	$	23.64
(d) G.T. Select Dollar Bd Pfl	$	9.24
(d) G.T. Select Intl Bd Pfl.	$	9.31*
(d) G.T. Select Gilt Pfl.	£	9.05*
(r) G.T. Technology Fund	$	29.78
(d) G.T. U.K. Small Companies	£	9.97
(d) G.T. Univ.Growth Fund	$	10.13
(w) G.T. U.S. Small Companies	$	10.16
HILL SAMUEL INVEST. MGMT. INTL. S.A.		
Jersey, P.O. Box 63. Tel 0534 76029		
Berne, P.O. Box 2622. Tel 4131 224051		
(d) Crossbow (Far East)	SF	17.01
(d) CSF (Balanced)	SF	34.58
(d) European Equity Fund	DM	15.75
(d) Intnl. Bond Fund	$	12.79
(d) Intl. Currency U.S.Manag'd	$	25.04
(d) ITF Fd (Technology)	$	19.20
(d) O'Seas Fd (N. AMERICA)	$	42.03
(d) Int. Currency U.S.	$	32.31
IAM, 2 Bd. Royal LUXEMBOURG		
(d) Iam Flagship Fund	ECU	95.52
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-France	FF	531.89
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-Deutschl	DM	289.57
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-Japan	Y	10,969.00
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-Switz.	FS	205.25
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-U.S.A	$	104.11
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-Europe	ECU	109.85
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-Netherl.	FL	213.59
INTERSELEX GROUP		
(d) Int.America Fund	$	13.99*
(d) Int.Belgo Fund	LF	3014.00
(d) Int.Europa Sicav	LF	5875.00
(d) Int Pacific Fund	$	1386.37*
(d) Int.World Fund	$	92.72*
JARDINE FLEMING, GPO Box 11448 Hg Kg		
(d) J.F Japan Trust	Y	12,784.00
(d) J.F Pacific Sec. Trust	$	27.54
(d) J.F Pacific Income Trust	$	87.81*
(d) J.F Hong Kong Trust	$	66.19*
(d) J.F International	$	12.57
(d) J.F European	$	9.01
(d) J.F Currency & Bond	$	16.00
LLOYDS BANK PLC, POB 438, Geneva 11		
Mrs. C. Berleletti.(22) 208611/ext. 2222.		
+(w) Lloyds Int'l Dollar	$	106.50*
+(w) Lloyds Int'l Europe	SF	164.80
+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth	SF	218.20
+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income	SF	282.50
+(w) Lloyds Int'l N. America	$	134.80
+(w) Lloyds Int'l Pacific	SF	254.40
+(w) Lloyds Int'l. Smaller Cos	$	15.79
MAGNUM FUTURES FUND LTD.		
(m) Sterling Class	£	5.01
(m) U.S Dollar Class	$	10.00
MERRILL LYNCH		
(d) Dollar Assets Portfolio	$	1.00
(d) First Convertible Sec. Fd	$	11.26
(d) Iberia portfolio	$	10.24
(d) Multi-Curr. Bond Portfolio	$	13.28
(d) U.S.A Income Portfolio	$	9.21
(d) US Federal Securities	$	9.64
(d) World Nat Res Pfl, Share A	$	9.78
(d) World Nat Res Pfl, Share B	$	9.71
MIM BRITANNIA,POB 271, St. Helier, Jersey		
(d) Int.High Income	$	2.556*
(d) Dollar Man.Curr	$	14.66*
(d) Dollar Man. Port	$	1.994
(d) Sterling Man.Port	£	1.582
(d) Pioneer Markets	£	2.378
(d) U.K. Growth	£	0.951*
(d) Amer. Inc. & Growth	$	1.305*
(d) Gold & Prec. Metals	$	0.988*
(d) Sterling Man. Curr.	£	17.27
(d) Japan Dollar Perf. Fd	$	4.117
(d) Jersey Gilt	£	0.198
(d) Okasan Global Strat	$	16.03*
(d) Asia Super Growth Fund.	$	10.72
NIMARBEN		
(w) Class A	$	121.03
OBLIFLEX LIMITED		
(w) Multicurrency	$	19.87
(w) Dollar Medium Term	$	14.68
(w) Dollar Long Term	$	13.74
(w) Japanese Yen	$	28.14
(w) Poud Sterling	£	14.67
(w) Deutsche Mark	DM	12.71
(w) Dutch Florin	FL	12.97
(w) Dutch Florin Multi.	FL	10.19
(w) Swiss Franc	SF	11.65
(w) Swiss Multicurrency	SF	11.72
(w) European Currency	ECU	13.84
(w) Convertibles	$	10.04
(w) Swiss Multi-dividend	SF	9.94
PARIBAS-GROUP		
(d) Belux Fund	LF	10,638.00
(d) Cortexa International	$	114.03
(d) Ecupar	ECU	1,335.19
(d) Far East Growth Fund	$	154.06
(d) Luxor	$	9.17
(d) Parolt-Fund	$	[illegible]
(d) Pareurope Growth	$	18.56
(d) Parinter Fund	$	210.95
(d) Par US Treas. Bond 'Cl. B'	$	140.24
(d) Europhenix	FF	1,292.93
(d) Parinter Bond Fund	$	1.49
(d) Obli-Franc	FF	1,167.32
(w) Obli-dm	DM	1,215.57
(w) Obligestion	SF	92.00
(w) Obli-Dollar	$	1,191.32
(w) Obli-Yen	Y	107,259.00
(w) Obli-Gulden	FL	1,054.24
(w) Parsuisse	SF	1,347.50
(w) Parjapon	Y	3,298.00
PERMAL GROUP		
(m) Drakkar Growth	$	1626.22
(m) Noscal Ltd	$	1084.70
(m) Select Equities Ltd	$	899.30
(m) Special Opportunities Ltd	$	1629.09
(m) Value N.V.	$	1909.13
PIERSON,HELDRING & PIERSON N.V.		
POB 243.1000 AE Amsterdam (20-211188)		
(w) Asia Pac. Growth Fd N.V.	$	42.01
(w) DP Amer. Growth Fd N.V.	$	22.01
(w) DP Energy Resources.	$	34.21
(w) Europe Growth Fund N.V.	FL	50.18
(w) Japan Diversified Fund	$	58.29
(w) Leveraged Cap Hold	$	270.05
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea)	$	179.67
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. N.V.	$	246.23
PUTNAM		
(d) Emerging Hlth Sc. Trust	$	13.41
(w) Putnam Em. Info. Sc. Tr	$	11.84
(d) Putnam Int'l Fund	$	9.99
ROBECO GROUP		
POB 973. Rotterdam (10-4650711)		
(d) Robeco	FL	102.50
(d) Rolinco	FL	98.60
(d) Rorento	FL	61.40
(d) Rodamco	FL	158.60
ROYAL B. CANADA,POB 246,GUERNSEY		
+(w) RBC British Fund Ltd.	£	4.92*
+(w) RBC Canadian Fund Ltd	C$	13.63*
+(w) RBC European Fund	$	11.07
+(w) RBC Far East&Pacific Fd.	$	34.03
+(w) RBC Int'l Capital Fd	$	47.85
+(w) RBC Int'l Bond Fund Ltd.	$	12.03
+(d) RBC Man.Currency Fd	$	38.06
+(w) RBC North Amer. Fd	$	13.91
ROYAL TRUST ASSETMIX FUND		
Lux.Tel: (352)489061		
EQUITY FUNDS		
(d) Alpha UK	£	1.04
(d) Alpha US$	$	1.05
(d) Alpha Worldwide	SF	5.01
(d) Alpha Japanese	Y	1009.00
(d) Alpha Pacific Rim	$	1.01
(d) Alpha European	ECU	1.01
(d) Gold Share	$	1.03
BOND FUNDS		
(d) Sterling Pound	£	100.32
(d) US$ Bond	US$	100.05
(d) Deutschmark Bond	DM	50.27
(d) Alpha Worldwide	SF	49.97
RESERVE FUNDS		
(d) Sterling Reserve	£	10.26
(d) US$ Reserve	$	10.09
(d) Deutschmark Reserve	DM	10.07
SHEARSON LEHMAN HUTTON		
(d) Offshore Multiple Opps.	$	9.72
OFFSHORE PORTFOLIOS (OP)		
(d) OP Global balanced	$	10.88
(d) OP Precious Metals	$	9.51
(d) OP Global Bond	$	10.32
(d) OP US Share	$	10.45
(d) OP Global Equity	$	11.08
(d) OP Pacific Equity	$	10.37
(d) OP Euro Equity	$	10.40
(d) OP US Govt Securities	$	10.34
(d) OP Global Money Market	$	9.71
(d) OP US Money Market	$	10.00
INTERNATIONAL PORTOFOLIOS (IP)		
(d) IP Global Balanced	$	10.94
(d) IP Precious Metals	$	9.14
(d) IP Global Bond	$	10.29
(d) IP US Share	$	10.79
(d) IP Global Equity	$	11.08
(d) IP Pacific Equity	$	10.58
(d) IP Euro Equity	$	10.37
(d) IP US Govt-securities	$	10.34
OFFSHORE SHORT-TERM INVEST. (OSI)		
(d) OSI Deutsche Mark	$	8.86
(d) OSI Japanese Yen	$	9.44
(d) OSI Pound Sterling	$	9.40
(d) OSI US Dollar	$	10.00
(d) OSI Managed Currency	$	10.01
(d) OSI Canadian Dollar	$	10.50
SKANDIFOND		
SKANDINAVISKA ENSKILDA BANKEN		
(w) Equity Intl Acc	$	10.72
(w) Equity Intl Inc	$	10.02
(d) Equity Global	$	0.98
(w) Equity Far East	$	1.65
(w) Equity Gold	$	0.87
(w) Equity Japan	Y	112.00
(d) Equity Nordic	$	0.99
(d) Equity U.K.	£	0.98
(d) Equity Continental Europe	$	0.97
(d) Equity Mediterranean	$	0.98
(d) Equity North America	$	0.98
(w) Bond Intl Acc	$	7.80
(w) Bond Intl Inc	$	6.52
(w) High Income Acc	$	1.02
(w) High Income Inc	$	0.97
(d) DEM	DM	0.98
(w) Multicurrency	$	1.0711
(d) FRF	FF	1.00
SOCIETE GENERALE GROUP		
(w) Sogelux Fund		
(w) Sogelux Bonds A	$	10.88
(w) Sogelux Bonds B	DM	21.27
(w) Sogelux Bonds C	FF	82.57
(w) Sogelux Bonds D	SF	20.00
(w) Sogelux Bonds E	£	7.78
(w) Sogelux Bonds F	Y	1619.00
(w) Sogelux Bonds G	ECU	11.17
(w) Sogelux Bonds H	$	11.21
(w) Sogelux Bonds J	BF	538.00
(w) Sogelux Equities K	$	10.26
(w) Sogelux Equities L	ECU	10.65
(w) Sogelux Equities M	YEN	1531.00
(w) Sogelux Equities P	$	10.19
(w) Sogelux Equities O	$	9.59
(w) Sogelux Equities R	$	10.61
(w) Sogelux Short Term S	FF	106.27
(w) Sogelux Short Term T	ECU	10.40
SVENSKA HANDELSBANKEN S.A.		
146 bd de la Petrusse,L-2330 Luxembourg		
(b) SHB Bond Fund	$	41.15
(w) Svenska Select.Fd Intl Sh.	$	47.46
(w) Svenska Select.Fd America Sh	$	9.97
(w) Svenska Select.Fd Asia Shares	$	9.55
SWISS BANK CORP. (ISSUE PRICES)		
(d) AmericaValor	SF	412.25*
(d) AngloValor	£	166.18*
(d) Asia Portfolio	SF	526.30
(d) Dollar Bond Selection	$	139.14
(d) D-Mark Bond Selection	DM	125.29
(d) Ecu Bond Selection	ECU	107.54
(d) Florin Bond Selection	FL	127.21
(d) FranceValor	FF	1642.23*
(d) GermaniaValor	DM	439.24*
(d) Gold Portfolio	SF	507.86
(d) ItalValor	LIt	475,542.00*
(d) Japan Portfolio	SF	436.00*
(d) SBC US$ MMF	$	5418.55
(d) SBC 100 Index Fund	SF	1011.00
(d) Sterling Bond Selection	£	112.93
(d) Swiss Foreign Bond Selec	SF	112.47
(d) Swissvalor	SF	357.00*
(d) Universal Bond Select	SF	78.00*
(d) UniversalFund	SF	121.90*
(d) Yen Bond Selection	Y	12,217.00
THORNTON MANAGEMENT LTD.		
(d) Thornton Int opps.fund	$	1.95
(d) Pacific Invt. Fd. S.A.	£	9.05
(d) Pac.Invt. Warrants Fd.S.A	£	4.05
(d) Thornton Kangaroo Fd Ltd.	$	10.45
(d) Thornton European Fund	$	6.30
(d) Thornton HK & China	$	12.70
(d) Thornton Japan Fund Ltd	$	26.40
(d) Thornton Orient.Inc. Fd Ltd	$	18.72
(w) Thornton Phil. Redev. Fd	$	33.75
(d) Thornton Tiger Fund Ltd	$	22.78
(d) Thor.Pacific Tech.Fd Ltd	$	11.57
(d) Thor.Litl. Dragons Fd Ltd	$	13.65
(d) Thor.Golden Opport.Fd	$	6.98
(d) Eastern Crusader Fund.	$	6.55
(w) The Global Access Fund.	$	9.69
TYNDALL INT'L GUERNSEY LTD		
Tel.0481 27963		
(d) Amer Spec Sits	$	38.25
(d) Eurobond	$	27.92
(d) Mortgage	C$	12.51
(d) Overseas	$	24.70
(d) Tiger	$	33.03
(d) High Yield Bond	£	72.10*
(d) Marunouchi	£	68.70
(d) Far Eastern	£	502.6
(d) Gilt	£	484.50
(d) Med Currency-Dollar	$	1.392
(d) Med Currency-Stlg	£	105.8
(d) 1992	£	220.4
(d) Wall Street	£	200.4
(d) Hi Inc Gilt & Bulldog	£	105.1
UEBERSEEBANK, ZURICH		
(d) B-FUND	SF	985.18
(d) M-FUND	SF	1042.98
(d) M-Distribution	SF	99.65
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND		
(d) Bond-Invest	SF	65.75*
(d) DM-Invest bonds	DM	212.90
(d) ESPAC Spanish sh	SF	198.00*
(d) Fonsa Swiss Sh.	SF	183.50
(d) Francit French Sh.	SF	189.00*
(d) Germac German Sh.	SF	181.00*
(d) Globinvest sh.	SF	105.50
(d) SFr.-Invest bonds	SF	207.00
(d) Sima (stock price)	SF	265.00*
(d) UBS Money Mkt Inv.	£	2034.84
(d) UBS Money Mkt Inv.	$	5862.06
(d) Yen-Invest bonds	SF	1106.50
UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt		
(d) Unirenta	DM	38.90
(d) Unifonds	DM	28.30
(d) Unirak	DM	76.10
(d) Unizins	DM	112.25
THE UNIVERSAL GROUP OF FUNDS		
(m) Canada Gtd-Mortgage Fd.	C$	12.05
(d) Univers Sav Amer	C$	9.26
(d) Univers Sav Equity	C$	11.82
(d) Univers Sav Global	C$	5.17
(d) Univers Sav Pacific	C$	8.95
(d) Univers Sav Nat. Res	C$	6.11
VERYFINANCE LIMITED		
PB122 St. Peter Port, Guernsey. 0481-26641		
(w) The Islamic Mgmt Fund Ltd.	$	1043.58
Other Funds		
(r) Acticroissance	$	80.95
(d) Actifinance Intl	$	905.91
(w) Actigestion	FF	1099.68
(w) Activest Intl	$	19.88
(d) Amvabel	FL	98.70
(w) Aquila International Fund	$	236.20
(b) Ariane	$	3,441.13
(d) Atlas Fund	SF	114.84
(r) Australia Fund	$	15.69
(w) Authority bond shares	$	10.87
(w) Authority growth shares	$	10.36
(d) Bahamas Superfund	$	921.00
(b) Blao Monad Bond Fund	$	173.08
(d) Berg Norden Sicav	$	128.97
(d) Berg Trust Sicav	$	106.42
(w) Bergen Int'l Fund.	$	10.60
(d) Bever Beleggingen++	$	25.50
(m) Bonar Currency & Int.	$	99.58
(w) Bondselex-Issue Pr.	SF	124.50
(d) Cash Gestion	FF	9611.84
(d) CB German Index Fund	DM	103.78
(m) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	$	33.88
(w) Columbia Securities.	FL	93.03
(w) Convert. Fd. Int'l A Certs	$	18.53
(w) Convert. Fd. Int'l B Certs	$	58.68
(w) Cumber Intl N.V.	$	208.13
(w) Daiwa Japan Fund	Y	9503.00
(w) D.G.C.	$	158.40
(w) DIVERSIF. BOND FUND	$	100.88
(d) D-mark-Baer Bond Fd.	DM	1074.00*
(d) Dollar-Baer Bond Fd	$	1102.00*
(d) D. Witter Wld Wide Ivt Tst.	$	22.53
(d) Dreyfus America Fund	$	14.18
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l.	$	55.02
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent	$	52.78
(w) Esprit Sicav	ECU	1042.12
(w) Espirito Sto Inv M Sth Eur Fd	$	N/C
(d) Europe Obligations	ECU	73.20
(w) Fairfield Int'l Ltd.	$	122.50
(w) First Eagle Fund	$	29,462.40
(w) F.I.T. Fund ff	FF	105.88
(d) Fonditalia	$	71.37
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr.	SF	188.95
(d) Forexfund Limited	$	8.68
(w) Formula Selection Fd.	SF	66.11
(d) Frankl-Trust Effekten Fd	DM	138.64
(d) Frankl-Trust Interzins	DM	43.18
(w) George V INV. BOND F.	$	17.93
(d) Green Line France	FF	612.99
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. N.V.	$	236.89
(w) Health 2000 Ltd	$	9.54
(w) Hestia Funds	$	127.36
(w) Horizon Fund	$	1831.33
(w) Ibex Holdings Ltd.	SF	159.57
(w) IFDC Japan Fund	$	364.97
(r) ILA-IGB	$	6.51
(r) ILA-IGS	$	9.97
(m) IncAmerica N.V.	$	13.23
(m) IncAsia N.V.	$	10.65
(w) Interecu Fund	ECU	1176.69
(w) Interface Fund Ltd.	$	133.10
(d) Interfund SA	$	36.35
(w) Intermarket Fund	$	358.81
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$	26.08
(w) Intersec SA	$	3242.67
(d) Investa DWS	DM	59.48
(r) Invest Atlantiques	$	14.80
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fund SA	$	40.98
(m) Japan Selection Asses.	Y	9,473.00
(w) Japan Selection Fund	$	214.47
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$	334.91
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap Fd.	$	254.27
(d) KML-II High Yield 01/18/88	$	962.70*
(w) Korea Growth Trust	$	39.63*
(w) LACO International	$	6.53
(d) Llaulbaer	$	1668.00
(m) London Portfolio G'td. I.	$	100.00
(w) Luxfund	$	97.00
(m) Lynx Sel.Holdings	SF	107.21
(m) Maro Ltd.	$	48.99
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fd.	$	36.07
(w) ML-Mor Lev H Yld.	$	10.17
(d) NCA FUND	$	11.04
(w) Nippon Fund	$	109.00
(m) NMT Asian Sel. Portfolio	$	163.03
(w) NMT Citadel Bond Pfl.	SF	106.75
(m) NMT Nasiec Portfolio s/s	$	91.55
(d) NM Inc. & Growth Fund	$	15.39
(d) Namura-Cap Int Eq Fd	$	12.09
(d) Nordmix	LIt	10556.00
(m) NSP F.I.T.	$	250.12
(m) Oppenheimer U.S.Arb	$	117.57
(m) Overlook Perfor.	$	1024.80
(d) Pacific Nies Fund	$	10.05
(w) Pancurri Inc.	$	106.42
(w) Prosp. I.H.Inc.P.F.01/13/88	$	9.98
(w) Protected Perfor. Fund	$	0.72
(w) Quantum Fund N.V.	$	12070.18
(d) Rentinvest	LF	1165.30
(w) Rep.(Guernsey) Dol. Inc. td	$	9.39
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF	306.10
(d) Sanyo Kle Spain Fd	$	10.13
(d) Sarakreek Holding n.v.++	$	34.50
(d) SCI/Tech. SA Luxembourg	$	18.06
(w) Spectrafund Ltd.	$	16.39
(w) SP International S.A.	$	4229.20
(d) Stella Fund	$	675.00
(d) Strat Int'l Gold Fund S.A	$	6.68
(w) Sussex Silverman	$	818.00
(w) Techno Growth Fund	SF	64.41
(d) Templeton Glob Inc.	$	10.25*
(w) The Petrus Fund Ltd.	$	N/C
(m) TIIC(O.T.C) Jap.Id Sicav	$	9.70
(w) Transco Gold Mine Inv.	$	3.93
(w) Transpacific Fund	$	243.52
(w) Trans Europe Fund	FL	67.34
(w) Tudor B.VI Futures Ltd	$	2805.57
(d) Turquoise Fund	$	199.12
(w) Tweedy,Browne n.v.Cl.A	$	3357.90
(w) Tweedy,Browne n.v.Cl.B	$	1839.21
(m) Tweedy,Browne (U.K.) n.v.	$	1320.09
(d) UBZ Euro-Income Fund	SF	10.06
(d) Unico Inv.Fund	DM	73.54
(d) Unico Equity.Fund	DM	57.39
(d) Uni Bond Fund	$	1730.72
(r) Uni Capital Fund	$	1628.52
(d) Univers Bonds	DM	128.17
(w) Updyke Fund Ltd.	$	234.66
(w) Vanderbilt Assets	$	16.58
(d) Vesper Flux	BF	8292.00
(d) Victoria Fund	$	14684.26
(w) Willerbond Capital	$	13.58
(d) World Fund S.A.	$	22.58
(d) World Balanced Fund S.A.	$	10.91
(m) Zweig Int'l Ltd	$	78,475.00

AS - Australian Dollars; BF - Belgium Francs; C$ - Canadian Dollars; DM - Deutsche Mark; ECU - European Currency Unit; FF - French Francs; FL - Dutch Florin; LIt - Italian Lira; LF - Luxembourg Francs; p-pence; Ptas - Pesetas; SF - Swiss Francs; Y-Yen; a-asked; + - Offer Prices; N.A. - Not Available; N.C. - Not Communicated; o - New; S - suspended; S/S - Stock Split; * - Ex-Dividend; ** - Ex-Rts; - Offer Price incl. 3% prelim. charge; ++ - Paris exchange; ++ - Amsterdam exchange; e - misquoted earlier; x-not registered with regulatory authority

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Thursday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Ch'ge
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.

a — dividend also extra(s). b — annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend. c — liquidating dividend. cld — called. d — new yearly low. e — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months. g — dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax. i — dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend. j — dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting. k — dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n — new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading. nd — next day delivery. P/E — price-earnings ratio. r — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend. s — stock split. Dividend begins with date of split. sls — sales. t — dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date. u — new yearly high. v — trading halted. vi — in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. wd — when distributed. wi — when issued. ww — with warrants. x — ex-dividend or ex-rights. xdis — ex-distribution. xw — without warrants. y — ex-dividend and sales in full. yld — yield. z — sales in full.

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Austria	A.Sch.	4,400	3,608	2,500	1,350
Belgium	B.Fr.	11,000	7,200	6,000	3,300
Denmark	D.Kr.	2,700	1,304	1,500	830
Finland	F.M.	1,760	1,334	970	540
France	F.F.	1,500	1,230	830	455
Germany	D.M.	580	403	320	176
—*hand delivery	D.M.	739	103	379	199
Gr. Britain	£	135	102	74	41
Greece	Dr.	23,500	31,100	13,250	7,300
Ireland	£Irl.	155	118	85	47
Italy	Lire	360,000	295,200	200,000	110,000
Luxembourg	L.Fr.	11,000	7,200	6,000	3,300
Netherlands	Fl.	600	492	340	185
Norway (airmail)	N.Kr.	2,000	1,276	1,100	600
—**hand delivery	N.Kr.	2,500	776	1,400	700
Portugal	Esc.	26,000	32,240	14,300	7,900
Spain (airmail)	Ptas.	31,000	23,600	17,000	9,400
—***hd.del. Barcelona, Bilbao, Seville	Ptas.	31,000	21,780	17,000	9,400
—***hd.del. Madrid	Ptas.	46,800	—	23,400	11,700
Sweden (airmail)	S.Kr.	2,000	1,276	1,100	600
—**hd.del.	S.Kr.	2,500	776	1,400	700
Switzerland	S.Fr.	455	455	255	141
Rest of Europe, N. Africa, former French Africa, Middle East	$	470	Varies by country	260	145
Rest of Africa, Gulf States, Asia	$	620		340	190
Central/Latin America	$	540		295	160

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IHT EXTRAS

Full weekend sports results in Monday's IHT

Friday's market closings in Saturday's IHT

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France Presse. Closing prices in local currencies, Jan. 19

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ABN Bank	43.30	43.20
ACF Holding	58.30	58.10
Aegon	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ahold	[illegible]	[illegible]
Akzo	151.70	148.30
AMEV	[illegible]	[illegible]
A'Dam Rubber	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amro Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bols	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buhrmann Tett	61.40	60.90
Wolters/Kluwer	156.20	155.70

ANP-CBS Gen'l Index : 162.40
Previous : 160.60

Brussels

	Close	Prev.
Arbed	4385	4300
Cobepa	5610	5570
Gevaert	8100	8100
Hoboken	14300	14400
Petrofina	13925	13800
Royale Belge	5030	5010
Sofina	12025	11800
UCB	9750	9600
Unerg	2750	2715

Current Stock Index : 5693.03
Previous : 5681.45

Frankfurt

	Close	Prev.
AEG	198	197
Allianz Hldg	1891	1881
Bay. Vereinsbank	396.50	391
Daimler-Benz	710	706
Degussa	421.90	412.40
Dresdner Bank	312.50	310.50
Feldmuehle	304.50	300.50
Kali + Salz	187.20	185.50
Kaufhof	414	410
Lufthansa	155.50	154.70
Nixdorf	328.50	332.20
Rheinmetall	423.50	421
Schering	613.60	603
Siemens	532.50	528.70
Thyssen	199.30	191.50
Veba	277.30	274.50
VEW	169.70	169.30
Volkswagen	337.50	332
Wella	619.50	608.50

Commerzbank Index : 1678.10
Previous : 1651.10
FAZ Index : 560.14
Previous : 551.87

Helsinki

	Close	Prev.
Amer A	160	160
Enso-Gutzeit	41	42
Finnish Sugar	69.50	70
K.O.P.	63	62.50
Kymmene	125	125
Nokia	122	124
Pohjola	249	245

Hong Kong

	Close	Prev.
Bk East Asia	21.10	20.90
World Int'l Hdgs	4.625	4.60

Hang Seng Index : 2909.66
Previous : 2913.85

Johannesburg

	Close	Prev.
AECI	1525	1525
Western Deep	10600	10500

Composite Stock Index : 2091
Previous : 2074

London

	Close	Prev.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

F.T. 30 Index : 1536.30
F.T.S.E. 100 Index : 1910.80
Previous : 1892.10

Madrid

	Close	Prev.
Banco Central	997	997
Banco Santander	918	918
Telefonica	195.25	191.25

General Index : 283.73
Previous : 283.37

Milan

	Close	Prev.
Banco Comm	3790	3807
Ferruzzi Fin.	3140	3150
Fiat	10070	10180
Toro	23120	23250

a: x100.
MIB Index: 1034
Previous : 1035

Paris

	Close	Prev.
Accor	628	612
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Bourse trend index : + 0.81%
Previous : — 0.21%

Sao Paulo

Jan. 19

	Close	Prev.
Banco do Brasil	N.A.	14.90
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Bovespa index: 35839
Previous : 38369

Singapore

	Close	Prev.
Cerebos	4.20	4.25
City Dev.	3.12	3.08
DBS	8.20	8.15
Fraser Neave	7.25	7.20
Genting	6	6.05

Straits Times Ind. : 1099.34
Previous : 1094.61

Stockholm

	Close	Prev.
AGA	228	219
Alfa Laval	440	N.Q.
Volvo	420	419

Affaersvaerlden : 1042.40
Previous : 1031.60

Sydney

	Close	Prev.
ANZ	5.28	5.28
Dunlop	4.55	4.58

All Ordinaries Index : 1511.60
Previous : 1502.10

Tokyo

	Close	Prev.
Akai	691	690
Nissan	1250	1270

a: x100.
Nikkei 225 : 31311.40
Previous : 31324.15
New Index : 2425.35
Previous : 2431.30

Zurich

	Close	Prev.
Zurich Ins	1750	1735

Toronto Jan. 19

Sales	Stock	High	Low	2 P.M.	Chg.
3530	Abti Prce	$20	20	20	+ ¼
3400	Agnico E	$12	11⅞	12	+ ¼
27350	Mclan H X	$14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛

Total sales 25,131,799 shares.

TSE 300 Index: Noon 3,553.20 Prev. Close 3,532.20

Montreal Jan. 18

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
63754	Bank Mont	$29	28¾	29	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Total Sales 6,225,644 shares.

Industrials Index: Close 1,578.50 Previous 1,569.70

هكذا من الأصل

Dollar Declines After Intervention

Reuters

NEW YORK — The dollar fell Thursday after a duel between central banks, which were trying to push it down, and speculators who were bidding it up.

The dollar dropped to 1.8550 Deutsche marks from 1.8725 DM Wednesday, and it slid to 128.675 yen from 128.700 yen.

Repeated sales in the open market by 10 central banks, including the U.S. Federal Reserve, and European interest rate increases eventually succeeded in pushing the dollar down, although it finished mixed in earlier European trading.

At first, it seemed the central banks could not hit exchanges with enough money to swing sentiment away from the dollar. Relatively high U.S. interest rates are attracting funds to dollar assets. Also, oil prices, denominated in dollars, are rising, and the U.S. currency is being bought to pay for crude.

A rise Thursday in West German interest rates, with matching increases by France, Switzerland, the Netherlands and Austria, also did little to lure investors away from the dollar. Despite the second round of interest-rate rises in a month by European nations worried about how a strong dollar increases their import bills, the U.S. currency kept rising.

Dealers said the West German Bundesbank's sale of $30 million at the fixing, immediately after the announcement of rises in leading West German interest rates, failed to prop up the mark. The West German currency has lost 10 pfennig to the dollar since the start of the year.

London Dollar Rates

Closing	Thu.	Wed.
Deutsche mark	1.8655	1.8695
Pound sterling	1.7515	1.7570
Japanese yen	129.45	128.35
Swiss franc	1.5882	1.5885
French franc	6.3600	6.3750

Source : Reuters

One dealer said the markets had expected the interest rate action and the coordinated intervention.

The dollar remained in demand in Europe and actually advanced a little after the news from Frankfurt. It also shrugged off new dollar selling by the Bundesbank.

The U.S. Federal Reserve entered the currency market to sell dollars at several levels, at times quickly following up an order to sell dollars with another order at the same bank, dealers said.

Dealers said the Fed had placed orders at 1.8702, 1.8705, 1.8710 and 1.8730 DM. They said it was very unusual for the central bank to intervene in this fashion, with some saying it was the first time they had ever seen such a style.

The central banks of Britain, France, Canada, Italy, Austria, Switzerland, Belgium and the Netherlands also joined in, and what turned out to be a third round of concerted open market in two weeks finally began to take effect.

The Fed later intervened again to sell dollars around 1.8680 DM, currency dealers said.

Traders said they did not expect the Fed to change U.S. interest rates in response to the European action.

Corporate demand for the dollar, coupled with a belief that President-elect George Bush would begin work on reducing the U.S. budget and trade deficits after he takes over as president were underpinning the dollar.

But dealers said activity should slow on Friday and the market would concentrate on Mr. Bush's inauguration speech.

In London trading earlier, the dollar fell to 1.8655 DM from 1.8695 on Wednesday and a trading high of about 1.8730.

But the U.S. unit advanced to 129.45 yen from 128.35, and the pound slipped, falling to $1.7515 from $1.7570.

The dollar also fell to 1.5882 Swiss francs from 1.5885 on Wednesday, and it closed at 6.3600 French francs after 6.3750.

The pound slipped to 98.0 on its trade-weighted index, down from 98.2. It fell from a two-and-one-half-year high against the mark to close at 3.2668 DM, below 3.2838 on Wednesday.

G-7 Ministers To Meet Feb. 3 In Washington

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The United States has invited finance ministers from the Group of Seven industrial nations to meet in Washington on Feb. 3, a Treasury Department official confirmed Thursday.

Although the finance ministers have no lack of subjects to discuss — a surging dollar, rising global interest rates and the Third World debt crisis — U.S. and other G-7 officials were quick to downplay the significance of any meeting.

"We haven't got any subject to be discussed urgently," said a senior Bank of Japan official. "When we meet, we can say hello and we can exchange views."

The U.S. official, who asked not to be named, said the meeting also would allow the new members to get better acquainted.

Treasury Secretary Nicholas F. Brady, who took over the post last summer, met other G-7 members last September in Berlin. Tatsuo Murayama became Japanese finance minister Dec. 27. *(AP, Reuter)*

Swedish Central Bank Lifts Foreign Currency Restrictions

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

STOCKHOLM — The central bank of Sweden said Thursday that it was abolishing currency restrictions for Swedes buying stock in companies abroad and for overseas purchasers of Swedish shares.

The bank also said it would end restrictions on companies investing in foreign property.

The dismantling of foreign exchange restrictions was proposed by the government on Jan. 10 in what it called an attempt to emulate the European Community and "fully expose" domestic markets to competition.

Wary about money flooding out of the country, the government had previously placed strict limits on foreign equity purchases.

Swedes were not allowed to hold foreign real estate worth more than 850,000 kronor ($135,028) or other overseas assets worth more than 250,000 kronor without special permission from the central bank.

As well as giving Swedes permission to buy unlimited amounts of stock abroad, the central bank has said all companies would now be allowed to purchase foreign real estate.

Insurance companies had not been allowed to do so and have missed out on the property boom in cities such as Brussels and London.

The bank said foreigners, who can already invest on the Stockholm bourse, would now be allowed to buy shares in unlisted Swedish companies as well.

Financial analysts said the latest move was unlikely to cause a rapid outflow of funds.

"In my opinion, Swedes are conservative investors and it will take some time before they get to know the new markets," said Ernst Butti, foreign fund manager at PKbanken.

Analysts said Sweden, which is not an EC member, was maneuvering itself into position ahead of 1992, when the 12-nation bloc dismantles internal trade barriers.

"Everything has to be in place by 1992 when the community establishes its inner market," said Hakan Filipson of Baring Securities.

Although it has ruled out membership as incompatible with its neutrality, Sweden does the bulk of its trade with the community and is doing its best to meet EC standards. *(Reuters, AP)*

Japan's Budget: Ignoring the Broader Trends

By Patrick L. Smith
International Herald Tribune

TOKYO — With the publication of new balance-of-payments forecasts and the national budget for the coming fiscal year, Japanese trade and financial officials have advanced a rosy image of what the world can expect of this prosperous nation in coming months: By these measures, all the promises of the past few years are to be fulfilled.

NEWS ANALYSIS

Exports will slow and imports will be sustained, the government said in an official forecast Wednesday, providing for a continued Japanese contribution to the correction of global trade imbalances.

With domestic growth expected at a brisk clip once again, the Finance Ministry eschewed on Thursday any further stimulation of consumption and industrial demand, electing instead to restrain spending in the budget year beginning April 1.

In the real world, the official forecast for a declining trade surplus is defensible, perhaps, even if most private-sector economists would take the other side in any debate on the subject. While the government sees a drop in the surplus from $93 billion to $88 billion in the next fiscal year, independent forecasts run the other way, to $100 billion or more.

By comparison, the domestic picture is more promising: If the new growth forecast of 4 percent in the coming year is off, the error is likely to be on the side of caution. Several private economists have already issued forecasts that are almost a percentage point higher.

But however these numbers are evaluated, they mask underlying contradictions that are likely to become more troublesome as they emerge. Simply to juggle trade statistics, for instance, is to ignore lasting adjustments exporters have made over the past few years and the nation's failure to make equally fundamental changes in imports.

Similarly, healthy domestic growth has left the Finance Ministry free to cut government debt and pursue solutions to revenue squeezes projected for the future. But it is becoming increasingly evident that high consumption can no longer be equated with large increases in the demand for imports.

"The economy has already been pushed to its limit — it's right on the lip of an inflationary surge," said Eric Rasmussen, chief economist at Jardine Fleming (Securities) Ltd. "You have to ask, if you can't get results with a growth rate of 4 percent, what are the problems and what are the options?"

"You have to ask, if you can't get results with a growth rate of 4 percent, what are the problems and what are the options?"
Eric Rasmussen, chief economist at Jardine Fleming (Securities) Ltd.

No Japanese official appears eager to raise either question. Rather, the government has indulged in a round of statistical maneuvering that ensures only that protectionist threats or financial crises will probably have to loom large once again before solutions are sought.

Although difficulties in the trade-adjustment process have been apparent since the middle of last year, little effort has been made to correct the different patterns emerging on the export and import sides of the ledger.

Japanese exporters have made exceptional adjustments to a new external environment since the yen began to appreciate more than three years ago.

Unit costs have been cut by 45 percent on average in that period; productivity is currently rising 10 percent faster than real wages. In the course of this year, economists reckon, Japanese industry will have absorbed all of the effect of the yen's increased value.

At the same time, large investments in research and capital equipment have yielded products more sophisticated than any Japan has ever manufactured. For each $1 billion Japanese manufacturers invest abroad, an estimated $400 million worth of capital equipment is exported behind it.

Changes such as these are structural, and have made the export sector relatively less sensitive to cyclical economic factors. The strongest Japanese manufacturers can now operate profitably with the dollar worth 90 yen or more. Many more will make money as long as the rate remains above 110. The dollar closed at 128.50 yen in Tokyo on Thursday.

The emerging issue is that no corresponding changes have taken place in Japan's import habits. Deregulation has been inadequate relative to the current export surge. With few exceptions, like West German automakers, foreigners still cannot penetrate the distribution system to reach consumers.

According to figures released this week, Japanese exports and imports currently are growing at roughly the same rate in dollar terms, slightly more than 11 percent. But just to keep the trade balance at its current level, economists say, imports would have to expand at a pace 50 percent faster than exports.

"We've seen enormous structural adjustment on the export side and none on the import side," said Kenneth S. Courtis, senior economist at DB Capital Markets (Asia) Ltd. "As soon as the yen weakens or the economy slows, imports go right to sleep."

In a recent study, Mr. Courtis estimated that three-quarters of the increase in imports over the past two years is related to cyclical factors such as the exchange rate and the rate of domestic growth.

Comfortable with the current rate of expansion, the Finance Ministry has turned its attention this year to reducing a longstanding need for deficit-financing bills and developing revenue sources to ensure adequate public funds as Japan's population ages.

In its budget presentation Thursday, the ministry recommended an increase of only 2 percent in public-works spending, to 74.27 trillion yen ($581.6 million). With the threat of inflation near, officials are justified in asserting that further use of infrastructure spending to spur growth would be inappropriate.

Economists accept this argument. But they add that the ministry has not accepted the fact that roads and bridges can serve a purpose other than economic pump-priming: People use them, and without more of them, domestic consumption will eventually falter.

It is already obvious that the days of heady import growth are over. Even with lower petroleum prices factored out, growth in non-oil imports has come down by more than half since August.

But on the evidence of the coming year's budget, the Finance Ministry appears to have rejected the reality that real increases in imports are beginning to look as if they will not exceed the rate of overall economic growth by much.

At this point, the reversed adjustment process is beginning to feed on itself. The mill through which exporters passed over the past several years has made them all the more able to compete with imports at home. It is time to conclude that the positive advantages of the appreciated yen have simply weakened over time.

RATES: *European Central Banks Raise Key Rates in Bid to Check Dollar*

(Continued from Page 1)

of most of its important trading partners.

The Bundesbank's moves were preceded by the Swiss National Bank's announcement that it was raising its discount rate to 4.0 percent from 3.5 percent and its Lombard rate to 6.0 percent from 5.5 percent.

Following the Bundesbank's action, the Dutch National Bank lifted its three leading interest rates by 0.5 percentage point, moving the discount rate to 5.0 percent from 4.5 percent. The Austrian central bank lifted its discount and Lombard rates by half a percentage point to 4.5 percent and 6.0 percent, respectively.

In a move that surprised some economists, the Bank of France also raised rates, lifting its money market intervention rate to 8.25 percent from 7.75 percent and its five to 10-day securities repurchase rate to 9.0 percent from 8.50 percent. All the moves are effective Friday.

The French willingness to accept higher short-term interest rates to lessen inflationary pressures, particularly from the boom in French consumer credit, brings the Bank of France more in line with the Bundesbank's cautious monetary policies, economists said.

It also lessens the pressure for a realignment of currency parities in the European Monetary System, they added.

"The franc has gained strength in the EMS lately, but even if it hadn't I just don't see a realignment coming any time soon," said Peter Pietsch, an economist with Commerzbank AG in Frankfurt. "Political considerations, in particular the adamant opposition of the French government to such a move, make it unlikely. The French chose the lesser evil by accepting higher interest rates."

The Belgian National Bank said it may raise key interest rates on Friday to keep in line with the increases Thursday by West Germany, Reuters reported.

Rumors that West Germany was considering a discount rate rise began last week as the resurgent dollar weathered repeated rounds of central bank intervention without weakening significantly.

On Tuesday, the Bundesbank signaled the possibility of higher rates through its money market operations, calling for tenders on securities repurchase agreements at a variable, rather than fixed interest rate, in effect allowing money market rates to edge higher.

Economists said while the rate increases and the coordinated intervention were a clear sign that the leading industrial nations believe the dollar's rise has gone too far, it may have little immediate effect in slowing the U.S. currency.

The dollar rose sharply after the news was announced and was restrained only by central banks' dollar sales, which continued intermittently during the day.

The Bundesbank confirmed that it was intervening in concert with other central banks. Besides the Bundesbank and the Federal Reserve, the national banks of Belgium, Canada, Britain, Italy, Austria, Switzerland, France and the the Netherlands sold dollars.

"It won't unconditionally help the Deutsche mark," Mr. Pietsch said. "They cited the same grounds — fears of inflation and the mark's stability — when they raised rates in December, but based on those grounds rates could be raised at any time.

"We don't see the hikes as necessary," he continued. "There is no real danger of inflation and the economy isn't close to overheating. It would be better if the Bundesbank didn't respond to currency market shifts by moving its key interest rates."

The higher interest rates are not likely to hamper the West German economy, which is expected to keep growing relatively strongly well into 1989. But there are some signs that the growth is bringing a slow rise in prices.

The Federal Statistics office said Wednesday that West Germany's producer prices rose 1.9 percent in December from a year earlier, and were up 0.2 percent from November. Meanwhile, wholesale prices climbed 0.8 percent in December from November and were up 3.5 percent from a year earlier.

"I think the Bundesbank is more concerned with intra-European trade than they are with the rest of the world, and they are deathly afraid of importing inflation," said Mr. Kurz.

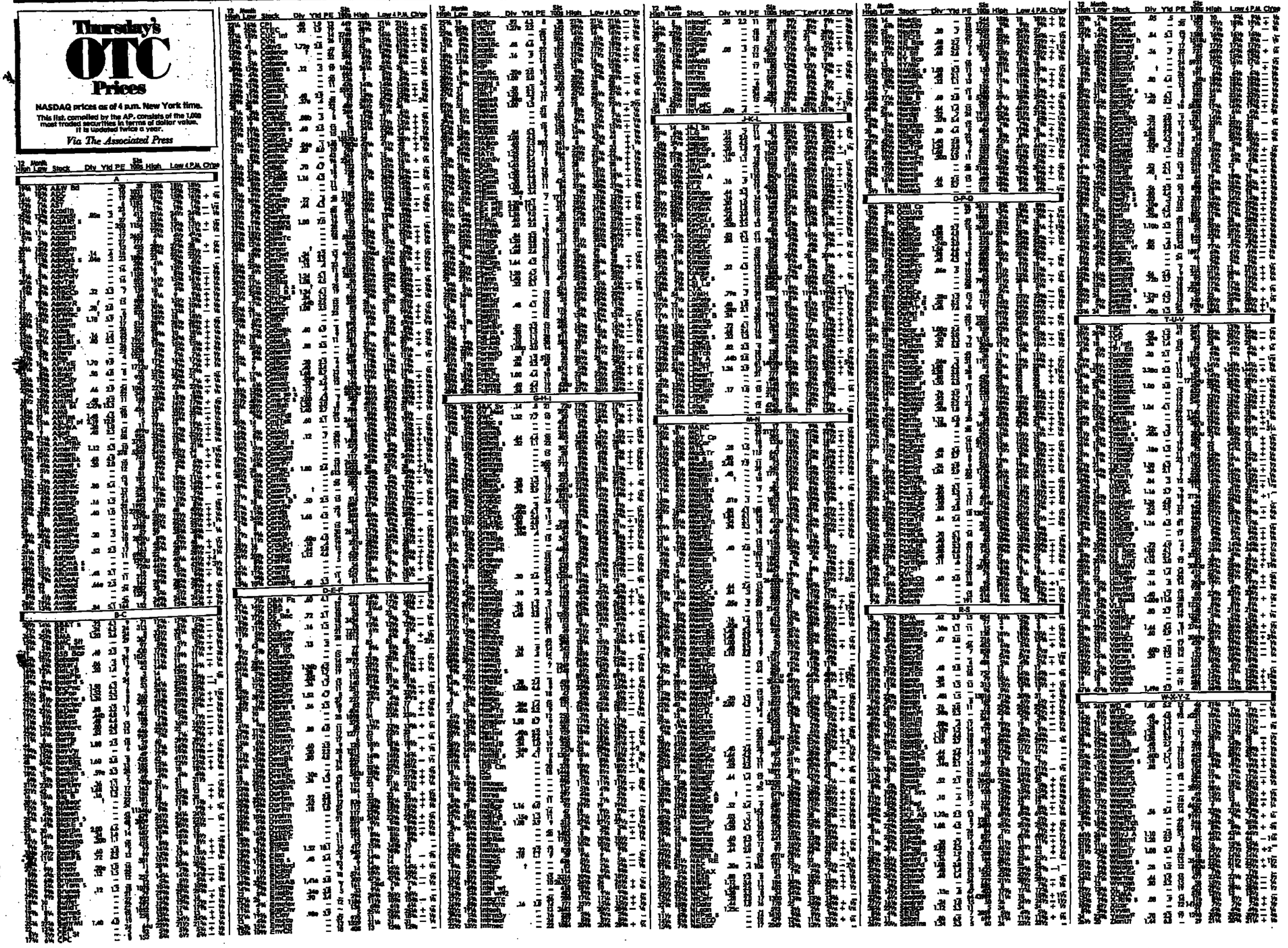
"From an American perspective, the Bundesbank would rather err on the side of too-tight monetary policy than too easy," he said.

Thursday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time.

This list, compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

Via The Associated Press



SPORTS

49ers, Scout Says, Are Capable of Blowout

By Bob Hollway
New York Times Service

SUPER BOWL XXIII

This scouting report on the San Francisco 49ers was prepared by Bob Hollway, pro personnel director and scout for the Minnesota Vikings, assisted by William N. Wallace of The Times.

NEW YORK — The Super Bowl could be a blowout for San Francisco because the 49ers have more big-play players — Craig, Montana, Rice — on offense than Cincinnati does on defense.

But the 49ers have to stop the Bengals from running the football forever and make them go to their passing game. Then the 49ers must be able to get their formidable pass rush onto the field against the no-huddle, hurry-up offense.

The Bengals have much to stop: The 49ers' "quick game," meaning Joe Montana's quick passing rhythm; Roger Craig running outside; long passes to Jerry Rice and-or John Taylor; the inside trap plays that Craig and fullback Tom Rathman run so well.

Also, the game will be played on grass, another factor favoring the 49ers because that's their kind of turf.

Offense

There had been some question whether Montana had lost arm strength so that defenses could sit on the short pass routes. But in the playoffs he proved he can get the ball deep.

You must defeat him physically by wearing him down, not by mixing coverages and trying to fool him. You can flush him out of the pocket by getting the pass rush up in his face, from the inside. Because of his quickness, the ends as rushers won't be a factor.

Although Joe likes to roll right, against the Bears he went left to miss the rush, a significant change. He'll change voice inflections — hut-one, hut-two, HUT-THREE — to draw an offside penalty and that affects the pass rush most.

The 49ers want receivers to get a good run after the catch and Montana's three-step drop and quick pass permit a getaway. If Steve Young plays, Cincinnati must recognize he is a running quarterback who will scramble first and pass second.

Craig, a great runner and receiver, is the high-step type of runner who must be tackled high or he'll break it. He runs great pass patterns, and any matchup favors him against linebackers. Rathman is an excellent receiver, blocker and runner in key situations. The 49ers will play Craig and Rathman interchangeably and that's why it's important always to locate Craig.

Rice has no weaknesses. He'll run reverses (10.1 yards per carry) and he has passed (one completion in three attempts). As a deep-threat receiver he must be double-covered. He'll run the quick turn, later fake it and go deep. Force him inside and get help from the safety.

Taylor, the other wide receiver, is a mirror of Rice but with less experience. Watch the tight end, John Frank, in play-action passes and delays. He'll cross and won't go deep.

The two tackles, Steve Wallace and Harris Barton, are well-rounded players. Wallace, a strong blocker, has trouble with stunts and quick moves. Jesse Sapolu, the left guard, pulls and traps. They will probably run the trap play to Sapolu's side four times more than over the other guard, Guy McIntyre, although he does a good job on the weakside trap.

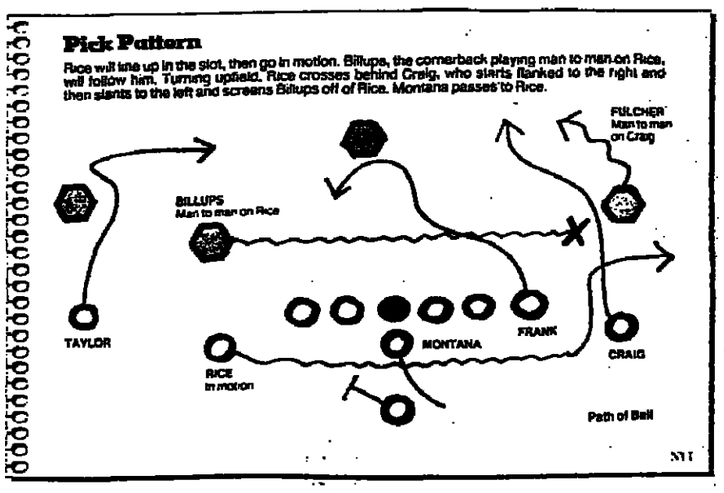
Randy Cross is a quick trapping center who has problems with power rushers and holds a lot. He will need help against the Bengals' nose tackle, Tim Krumrie, as will the Cincinnati center, Bruce Kozerski, against the 49ers' nose, Michael Carter. Those are both mismatches.

The 49ers' scheme might be to attack the Bengals' average linebackers by double-teaming Krumrie and hitting the linebackers with single trap blocking. That's natural, their kind of game.

Defense

The Bengals will have trouble on the passing downs because the 49ers have outstanding rushers in Daniel Stubbs, Pierce Holt and Bill Romanowski, all rookies. Charles Haley, the outside linebacker, is the best pass rusher and the Bengals better put a tight end over him.

The Bengals' no-huddle attack can be a problem, since the 49ers need time to flip their outside linebackers and get their nickel-defense on the field. They make at least four lineup changes and will use six or even seven defensive backs.



On passing downs, strong safety Jeff Fuller will come up to play linebacker and blitz. Free safety Ronnie Lott is a spy and can be anywhere. He'll double a receiver, take a freelance read on Boomer Esiason so if Boomer scrambles he'd be there, or intercept. Boomer must know where Lott is and not throw near him.

In Michael Carter, the 49ers have the best nose tackle in the NFL, a real penetrator. Left end Larry Roberts is sound, smart against the run. Brian Blados, the Bengals' right tackle, must keep him and Stubbs, Roberts' replacement on the passing downs, off of Esiason's back. It's a key matchup.

Inside linebacker Jim Fahnhorst might be vulnerable to play-action passes to Holman across the middle. Or the Bengals might slip a back, Brooks, behind him. Michael Walter is the best linebacker, although he sometimes has trouble with screens and draws.

Tim McKyer, the best of the four cornerbacks, is a tight cover man who probably can handle Tim McGee but maybe not Eddie Brown. Look for the 49ers to take Brown out with double coverage as they took Anthony Carter away from the Vikings. The other corner, Eric Wright, is a zone type who plays off receivers.

Bengals Feature a Slippery, Mobile Offense

By Walt Corey
New York Times Service

This scouting report on the Cincinnati Bengals was prepared by Walt Corey, defensive coordinator of the Buffalo Bills, assisted by William N. Wallace of The Times.

NEW YORK — When you look at the Cincinnati Bengals, the first thing that jumps out at you is the offensive line. As I told our players, it's like facing the Great Wall of China.

These are big, mobile people who sustain their blocks. You have to work harder against them than any other team to get penetration.

They don't fire out at you, don't trap and don't necessarily knock you down. They slide block and screen.

They force you to decide where you'll make your entry toward the runner. Then, all of a sudden, Ickey Woods will cut off at an angle. He has such a good second burst, such power, that he'll break arm tackles.

They say, "Go wherever you want. You're going to be wrong either way."

The 49ers should try to put Cincinnati in passing situations, because the Bengals don't have a particularly potent passing attack. The best way to slow down the running is to score points, get ahead and force the Bengals to pass.

Offense

The Bengals have put more emphasis on running than in the past with the Ickey Woods offense. Almost all of their running game is contained from one tackle to the other.

They seldom run sweeps because those big linemen can't run so well. They are Clydesdales, but they're not in the Kentucky Derby.

They may disguise the plays with formations, but Ickey's plays are really all the same.

Sam Wyche, the Bengals coach, used to be an experimental guy. But something persuaded him to change — maybe Ickey — because everything now is simple. About the only gimmick left is the no-huddle, hurry-up offense.

Woods is a daylight runner. He may pick his hole to the left but has the mobility to get all the way back to the other side. So the 49ers must protect the backside. A fast flowing defense will get burned. You start chasing to one side and then they screen you off so you can't get back.

Woods averaged 5.3 yards a carry, the highest in the NFL for running backs, and James Brooks averaged 5.1. The Bengals put their stock in Ickey but Brooks cannot be ignored. He can get outside and pop the big one and out of the backfield he's like another wide receiver.

The Bengals use a lot of the single-back formation with the two tight ends, Rodney Holman and Jim Riggs. Riggs replaces Brooks as a lead blocker creating the seams that make the off-tackle runs so productive.

Their running game can be stopped, however. The Bills did a good job. We held them to 175 yards on 50 plays, a 3.5 average.

The Bengals are a patient team, not a greedy one, and they have limited their passing game. They don't often ask Boomer Esiason to make the deep throws, the low-percentage passes.

They maintain ball control by throwing underneath to Brooks, and to Holman. Holman, a Pro Bowl selection, is dangerous because it's so hard to defend against the tight end with the zone defenses.

But if you creep up on them they have the flyers — Eddie Brown, Tim McGee, Brooks — to go deep from Esiason's play-action fakes. They scored eight touchdowns on pass plays with only one receiver out.

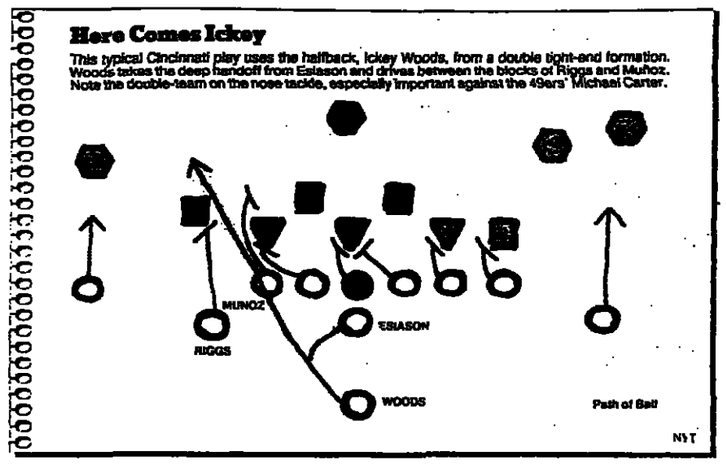
So they bait you by running the ball; then comes play action and the deep pass. Also, Esiason, with his roll-out type passing, stays away from the rushers.

The standouts on the offensive line are Anthony Munoz and Max Montoya. When they need something, they'll go to Munoz.

Defense

The Bengals use a standard zone-type defense with a three-man front. Some man-to-man but mostly zone. They don't get into extremes, a lot of fronts or stunts, because of their confidence in their offense. They just play good, sound defense without requiring many adjustments. Tim Krumrie is their big-play man. You never think of the nose tackle as the leading tackler but he was theirs. In one game he made 18 tackles!

There are no Pro Bowlers among the linebackers. They are given few responsibilities, so there is less chance of mental mistakes. That way they can play hard and they do.



In the secondary the key player is David Fulcher, the big strong safety. He's like a linebacker and he'll blitz. If he's not picked up he'll get the quarterback because he's that fast.

The Bengals will blitz some by overloading one side and sending two linebackers. But blitzing isn't featured.

With halfway decent field position, you can beat this defense. A lot of teams did, like the Oilers when they scored 41 points.

Super Bowl TV

International Herald Tribune

Some fans of American football in Europe and Asia will be able to follow Sunday's Super Bowl game live on television and radio:

Britain: Channel 4 will broadcast the Super Bowl live at 9:45 P.M. GMT.

Sky Channel, a London-based satellite network with some cable clients, will telecast a tape of the game Tuesday at 9 P.M. GMT, and will repeat highlights Friday at 8 P.M. GMT. Sky Channel can be received in the following countries (although not in all areas) on cable networks: Austria, Belgium, Britain, Denmark, Finland, France, Hungary, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and West Germany. It can be picked up only by satellite-receiver dish — mostly available in hotels, embassies and private organizations — in Andorra, Greece, Gibraltar, Iceland, Poland, Portugal, Spain and Yugoslavia.

France: The subscription channel Canal Plus will cover the game live starting at 11 P.M. local time. TF1 will show highlights Monday at 11:10 P.M.

Italy: Italia Uno will broadcast the game with a half-hour delay, starting at 11:30 P.M.

Japan: Nippon Television's fourth channel will telecast the game Monday, with a 25-minute delay, starting at 7:25 A.M. local time, and a repeat from 11:55 P.M. to 1:15 A.M.

Hong Kong: The English-language television station TVB Pearl will carry the Super Bowl live on Monday beginning at 6 A.M.

Jakarta: The game will be televised live on Monday in the Flores Room of the Borobodur Intercontinental Hotel starting at 5 A.M., for 15,000 rupiahs ($8.50) per person, including a buffet breakfast. Reservations by telephone, 37 01 08, extension 73 530.

Brunei: The U.S. Embassy in Bandar Seri Begawan plans to show a tape of the game Monday at 9 A.M. No charge, but the timing may change. For confirmation, call 29 670.

Manila: The Far East Network, a television station for U.S. servicemen at Clark and Subic Bay bases, will show the game live starting at 4 A.M Monday. The station can be picked up on TV sets in most hotels in Manila.

U.S. Armed Forces: The Armed Forces Network, based in Frankfurt, will broadcast the game live on cable networks to West Germany, Belgium, Britain, the Netherlands and Norway starting at 11 P.M. local time. In Austria, the program can be received via satellite dish. AFN radio, which can be picked up in those same countries, will start broadcasting at 10:45 P.M. at the frequencies of 873, 1107, 1143 and 1485 on the AM band.

On radio, the U.S. military's Far East Network will broadcast the Super Bowl in Tokyo from 7 A.M. at the AM frequency of 810. Affiliates in Japan will broadcast from the Misawa, Iwakuni and Sasebo bases on AM frequency 1575. In Okinawa, the AM frequency is 648. Closed-circuit radio broadcasts are available to U.S. servicemen at 88.3 on the FM dial. A Super Bowl breakfast at NCO clubs on each base will be served from 6:45 A.M.

No coverage is planned in Bangkok, Singapore or Kuala Lumpur.

BOOKS

THE PRINCE OF DARKNESS: Radical Evil and the Power of Good in History

By Jeffrey Burton Russell. 288 pages. $21.95. Cornell University Press, Box 250, 124 Roberts Place, Ithaca, N. Y. 14851

Reviewed by John Breslin

FOR more than 10 years now, Jeffrey Burton Russell has been "going to the devil," as my Irish relatives might say. That's how long he's been working on his four-volume historical study of the manifestations of the Evil One from the mists of antiquity to the jungles of Jonestown, and beyond.

These four scholarly volumes have been widely reviewed in historical and theological journals as well as, more recently, in places like The Atlantic and The New York Review of Books. But there was clearly a feeling on the part of the author or his publisher, or both, that a single-volume treatment of the devil, shorn of footnotes and other scholarly paraphernalia, would reach a wider audience. Hence the present volume, which, as the author informs us in his preface, is essentially a digest of the original books.

The way the book is put together constitutes its first major problem. Rather than reading as a continuous essay that gracefully executes a sweeping tour d'horizon, the "Prince of Darkness" jogs along from period to period and thinker to thinker, giving brief summaries of significant movements and ideas in a manner more reminiscent of a series of snapshots than of an elegant documentary. The reader gets, at the same time, too many specifics and not enough depth.

The second problem with the book is that its thesis keeps intruding on the historical evidence. The classic problem of theodicy, how one squares the omnipotence of God with His goodness, dominates this study even in a discussion of the Hebrew Scriptures, where Evil was not always neatly defined as a philosophical problem.

Russell is good at showing how various Christian thinkers, from Augustine to C.S. Lewis, have tried to balance a monotheistic affirmation of God's unchallenged supremacy over the universe with a deeply felt awareness of another principle at war with God's goodness and contesting his power. He is less convincing when he insists on a personal focus for evil in accord with the more conservative traditions within Christianity and implies that anything less than this represents a dilution of orthodoxy and a genuflection before the secular *Zeitgeist*. Even when he admits that "belief in the devil is not part of the core of Christianity and that no major Christian tradition insists upon it as a matter of dogma," he still insists that denial of the devil makes one's Christian belief "intellectually incoherent" since Scripture and tradition strongly support such belief.

As Russell develops his survey, the reader begins to see just how many various, even divergent forms such belief has taken. For philosophers and theologians, the issue is set early on between a monist and a dualist perspective with free will seen as the best explanation for an all-powerful God allowing evil such a destructive role in the universe. No matter how it was defined and qualifed, dualism always seemed suspect because it allowed evil a cosmic role, almost if not quite equal to God's goodness. Still, it has remained perennially attractive because it corresponds to our own sense of inner dividedness so memorably captured in St. Paul's cry in Romans ("I do not do what I want, but I do the very thing I hate") as well as to our broader awareness that moral evil surrounds our lives, ready to strike with a knife or a nuclear warhead when we least expect it.

Describing such evil as the privation of good, as monism is forced to do, has proved less than satisfactory, and that dissatisfaction has kept the discussion alive for the past two millennia. The more engaging sections of Russell's book, however, deal not with the theoretical attempts to explain the problem of evil, but with the imaginative representations of evil in low and high culture.

From the Book of Job to Flannery O'Connor's stories, we find artists staring unflinchingly into the heart of darkness and shaping stories that force us to confront evil in ways that unsettle us precisely because they offer no neat solutions. Russell's tendency here as elsewhere is to give summaries, and the plot outlines that result don't get us very far into Dante or Milton or Dostoyevsky, but they do suggest a world where the devil is given his due and where the power of good is most often revealed in the apparent weakness of love.

His briefer account of 20th-century novels by Lewis, O'Connor and Georges Bernanos are even more successful in suggesting the endless struggle between good and evil because these authors deliberately challenge the presuppositions of their age and yet manage to present so compelling a portrait of evil that even skeptics are hard put to dismiss it all as mere superstition. The devil as metaphor has been with us a long time, as Russell convincingly demonstrates, and shows no sign of disappearing as long as the radical evil he represents continues to plague us.

John B. Breslin is director of Georgetown University Press. He wrote this for The Washington Post.

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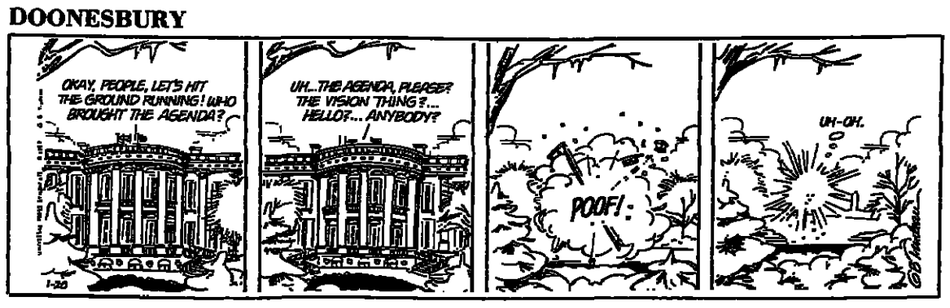

BLONDIE

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PEANUTS

BEETLE BAILEY

ANDY CAPP

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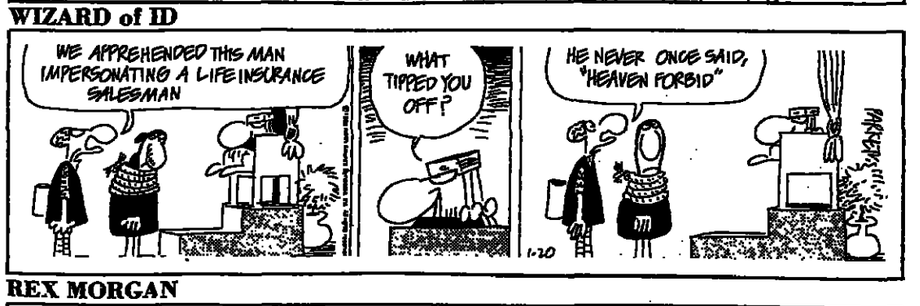


REX MORGAN

GARFIELD

SPORTS

'Gentle Men' All, All in Absurd Piles

By Bob Donahue
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — It looks deliberate, big American football ending just as big rugby starts — a family deal to keep the manhandling on television for as much of the year as possible. But no. In the Oval Ball family, father and son don't talk to each other, much less make deals.

The Five Nations rugby openers in Edinburgh and Dublin (Saturday) and the Super Bowl in Miami (Sunday) come this year on the same weekend. From the coincidence flows an opportunity for millions to make comparisons.

The American ball is smaller, the better to pitch it. Rugby's pitch, as the field is usually called, is wider — which is just as well, since a rugby team has 15 players compared to American football team's 11.

Still, all those substitutions make a Super Bowl seem to have a cast of thousands, many of whom are officials. In order to get off a rugby pitch, you have to convince a doctor that you've broken something.

In Miami, they'll be scoring touchdowns without touching down. The misnomer is a geneaological pointer. In rugby you still have to touch the ball down. (And the solitary referee has to see you do it.) The four-point score thus obtained is called a try — because now you can try to convert it.

Kicking the ball was the main thing in the early days. Which is why all that running and passing in Miami is called football.

The most obvious similarity this weekend will be the physical contact. "I think the very violence is one of the great things about the game," Vince Lombardi once said, "because a man has to learn control."

Football and rugby are similar. It's just that now the football tribes speak different languages.

There is death and injury. "The danger has always been there in rugby," Gerald Davies, a former Welsh star, conceded last year. "But rugby has survived because of the grace of reasonable men, gentle men by and large, who have known where to draw the line."

Survived, yes. The kids were playing it (more or less) at Rugby School in England in the 1820s. When they got to nearby Cambridge, they missed their old game. The rest of the story is much about wrangles to impose or change rules. "Rugby rules" — now imperiously just "The Laws" — conquered the world from placid Warwickshire.

In British clubs, soccer (association football) and rugger (rugby football) coalesced as forever-to-be-rival sports in the 1860s. A decade later, a Princeton undergraduate named Woodrow Wilson was the prime campaigner in turning American colleges away from soccer. "Rugby has a great advantage over the association game," Wilson said. "All the croakers in our midst must be silenced!"

Scotland — that is, players in Scottish clubs who grouped to form a representative team — challenged England to the first international rugby match in 1871. Ireland joined the fray in 1875 — south and north united, as they remain in the Irish Rugby Football Union today. Wales played its first international match in 1881, South Africa in 1891, Australia in 1899, New Zealand in 1903, France in 1906.

That last year saw the first forward pass in American professional football. Woodrow Wilson, by now president of Princeton, had been involved in the collegiate rules change.

Scrimmage and *scrummage* are the same word. Rugby has eight forwards and seven backs. American football typically has seven linemen and four backs. The big men are up front, face to face. "Matches are won in the forwards," says the adage in rugby — where the offense has to start by winning the ball in combat.

Much streamlined over the years, the rugby scrum has three rows shoving on each side — in front, a hooker (No. 2) is supported by props (1 and 3); locks (4 and 5) are behind them; a third row, the so-called loose forwards, is composed of a No. 8 between flankers (6 and 7). The ball, flipped in by the scrumhalf (9), is "hooked" back between the hooker's legs.

The same spirit of disengagement that give us the forward pass separated American linemen into facing rows. The ball comes back between the legs of a center flanked by guards. Center is booker, guards are props, tackles are locks, ends are flankers. The game has downs and turnovers — as does rugby league, an 1895 offshoot with 13-man teams.

American football is super-specialized. Rugby has no padding, and the match is over in about 90 minutes. Americans block for one runner. In rugby everybody carries, passes, tackles. Absurd pileups occur in both sports.

Backs hog the glory. American football typically aligns a quarterback, two halfbacks and a fullback. Rugby's unreformed arithmetic has a scrumhalf (9), a flyhalf (10), two centers (12 and 13), two wings (11 and 14) and a fullback (15). In most of the world, Nos. 9 and 10 are called halfbacks; the wings and centers are called threequarters. But New Zealanders call Nos. 10 and 12 the first and second five-eighth.

Anyhow, America's long pass is a glory. The technical equivalent in rugby, precision punting by the flyhalf, pales in comparison. In terms of thrill, rugby offers the chess suspense, crowd roaring in crescendo, of loose forwards and threequarters probing and sweeping toward a breakthrough — the try.

The big London crowd was pro-American at Twickenham, world rugby's shrine stadium, when the U.S. national team took on England in 1977. So was the Sydney crowd at the World Cup in 1987, when England beat the Yanks again. New Zealand beat France in the final.

Argentina, Romania, Japan, the United States, Canada, Fiji, the Soviet Union and Italy head world rugby's second tier. "If we could just have a Super Bowl between Russia and the United States, instead of all those tanks and ballistic missiles," Paul Brown of the Cleveland Browns once mused. The U.S.A. lost to the U.S.S.R., 31-16, in a rugby test in Moscow this past September that the American press didn't notice.

In London this week, Five Nations rugby competes with the Super Bowl for space on the sports pages. Rugby's dead ball zone is gridiron's end zone. Touch is the sideline. Ruck, maul, scrum, punt, hack, chip, pass, goal — most of rugby's one-syllable schoolboy words are Greek to American football fans.

From Maine comes an L. L. Bean catalogue plugging five choices of "Striped American Rugby Shirt." But really, the football tribes speak different languages. The Geological Survey has determined the geographic center of North America to be a place called Rugby, North Dakota, but in 1989 that's just another coincidence.

Tomorrow: A Five Nations preview

Stephen Holland/The Associated Press

Anders Jarryd, another loser on a bad day for Sweden, stared at his racket in disbelief after being defeated by Jason Stoltenberg of Australia, 6-3, 7-6 (7-4), 5-7, 7-5, in the Open's second round.

No. 1 Wilander Is Beaten By Krishnan in 2d Round

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MELBOURNE — Unseeded Ramesh Krishnan of India outplayed and upset Mats Wilander, the world's top-ranked tennis player, in Thursday's second round of the Australian Open — leaving Wilander contemplating a complete break from tennis.

Krishnan, 27, played an intelligent, composed game, beating the winner of last year's four Grand Slam tournaments in straight sets, 6-3, 6-2, 7-6 (7-5).

Ranked 51st in the world, Krishan mixed up his shots, using guile and touch to baffle Wilander, who made a succession of unforced errors.

Wilander, who has won the Australian Open three times in the past five years and took over the top ranking after his U.S. Open victory last September, suffered his earliest loss in a Grand Slam event since losing to Slobodan Zivojinovic of Yugoslavia in the first round at Wimbledon in 1985.

"Once you get out onto the court, numbers don't matter," Krishnan said. "It was just him against me."

Krishnan, whose father was a Wimbledon semifinalist in 1960 and 1961, squandered three match points before winning.

"You feel the pressure when you are that close to the biggest win of your career. The court seemed to get smaller," said Krishnan, playing in only his third tournament since the U.S. Open because of a back injury.

Krishnan, quicker after a weight-loss program, won last week's New Zealand Open championship in Auckland.

"To beat the No. 1 player in the world is thrilling, but he is not in good form," Krishnan said.

Wilander, who took a three-week break after aggravating a shin injury during the Davis Cup match he lost to Carl-Uwe Steeb of West Germany last month, said he was feeling the pressure of being No. 1 and was disgusted with his form.

"I played really short and you can't get away with that against Ramesh," Wilander said. "Mentally I just wasn't in the match. He never let up and didn't make any mistakes.

"It has been difficult for me to motivate myself since the U.S. Open. That was such a big thing for me. Maybe being No. 1 has got to me, because from there you can only go down."

Wilander, 24, said he was bored, not enjoying his tennis and was considering a break.

"I'm definitely considering taking a layoff from the game," Wilander said. "I am due to play in the Davis Cup after the Australian Open, but I don't know about that yet."

Wilander and Krishnan last met in the 1987 Davis Cup final, when the Swede won in straight sets and his country took a 5-0 victory.

Since, Wilander has enjoyed almost an uninterrupted success that culminated in victory at the U.S. Open, his first triumph at Flushing Meadow.

For a man renowned as a slow starter, the warning signs were there in his first-round match here against Tobias Svantesson, which he survived after a five-set tussle.

After that match, Ivan Lendl said, he warned Wilander, who deposed him as No. 1, that someone, somewhere was going to beat him at his dangerous game.

AP

Krishnan: Winning smile.

"Mats is different to me and the others," said Lendl. "He seems to be able to play badly for the first few rounds and always pull through. But sooner or later it's going to catch up with you."

Third-seeded, Boris Becker of West Germany, ninth-seeded Miloslav Mecir of Czechoslovakia, 12th-seeded Michael Pernfors and 14th-seeded Jonas Svensson, both of Sweden gained the third round.

Becker downed Kelly Evernden of New Zealand, 7-5, 6-1, 6-3, and Mecir beat Mark Kraztmann of Australia, 6-2, 6-7 (4-7), 7-6 (7-2), 6-2. Pernfors defeated Tore Meinecke of West Germany, 6-2, 6-3, 6-2, while Svensson beat Hans-Dieter Beutel of West Germany, 6-4, 6-3, 6-4.

Martina Navratilova, three-time champion of the Australian Open, advanced along with four other seeded women, but the No. 12 seed, Patty Fendick of the United States, and No. 14, Anne Minter of Australia, were ousted.

Navratilova, the second seed, beat Jenny Byrne of Australia, 6-4, 7-6 (9-7), staving off a set point in the second-set tie breaker.

Pam Shriver of the United States, the No. 4 seed, recovered after being a set and a break down to beat Sarah Loosemore of Britain. Fifth-seeded Helena Sukova of Czechoslovakia beat Heather Ludloff of the United States,and Mary Joe Fernandez, an American seeded 10th, defeated Ann Grossman, a compatriot, in straight sets. *(See Scoreboard)*

Hana Mandlikova of Australia, seeded 15th, struggled past Eva Pfaff of West Germany.

(AP, UPI, Reuters)

Wounded Tar Heels Snap Back, Rout No. 1 Duke

The Associated Press

DURHAM, North Carolina — Duke, the top-ranked U.S. college basketball team, was not only beaten but walloped Wednesday night by North Carolina, with the Tar Heels winning by 91-71.

Stung by a 106-83 loss to Virginia and injuries, the 13th-ranked Tar Heels handed the Blue Devils their worst defeat since North Carolina's 105-81 victory on the same court six years ago.

"It's kind of like we have been dodging a bullet, and we got hit by an artillery shell," said Duke's coach, Mike Krzyzewski.

The loss ended Duke's victory run at 13 and was its in the first Atlantic Coast Conference after three victories.

"We showed that we are competitors," said center Scott Williams, whose 22 points were part of a Tar Heel offense that got the ball inside and had a big edge in rebounding.

Three North Carolina players have had to sit out part of the season with injuries. J.R. Reid missed the beginning with a broken bone in his left foot, and Williams sprained an ankle just before Christmas. But Jeff Lebo's injury, suffered in the loss to Virginia, was expected to have the most impact.

Instead, the Tar Heels relied on Reid and Williams to take control of the boards, and King Rice to run the offense in Lebo's absence. All three came through when needed.

Williams grabbed 11 rebounds, eight in the second half. Of his five field goals in that half, four were came off missed shots. Reid, in his third week of action since his injury, played 18 minutes, had 13 points and 10 rebounds.

Rice scored 14 points, 10 at the free throw line and eight of those in the last 2½ minutes. He even ran the four-corner offense that Dean Smith, North Carolina's coach, used to help keep a big lead and protect some of his foul-plagued players.

Running up a 10-point lead midway through the first half, North Carolina held a 39-34 halftime edge. The Blue Devils retaliated with a 9-0 run, for a 43-39 lead, their first since the opening basket.

After the Tar Heels took a time out, they came back with six straight points. Duke answered with three baskets of its own, the last a three-pointer by Phil Henderson with 14:50 left, for a 50-45 lead.

North Carolina again charged back, taking the lead for keeps.

■ Thompson Boycotts Again

Georgetown's coach, John Thompson, continuing his protest of the National Collegiate Athletic Association's Proposition 42, wasn't on the court in Providence on Wednesday, but the No. 3 Hoyas overcame Providence, 80-77.

Charles Smith sank a five-foot jumper from the right baseline with five seconds left and two technical foul shots with one second to go after Providence called a timeout, even though it had none left.

Thompson wasn't there to see his team win, sitting out his second consecutive game to protest the rule passed last week. But he did give Craig Esherick, his assistant, some advice before the game.

"He said, 'Craig, if all else fails, give Smitty the ball,'" Esherick said. "It wasn't a bad strategy. It wasn't my strategy. It was Coach Thompson's strategy."

Tyson's Promoter King Calls Manager Cayton a 'Maniac'

By Thomas Rogers
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — While making a deposition in Mike Tyson's lawsuit to void the contract of his manager, Bill Cayton, the promoter Don King was glum in the morning, loquacious in the afternoon and thunderingly irate at the close.

The flamboyant fight promoter from Ohio capped about five hours of testimony Wednesday confirming that he had signed two contracts with Tyson, the heavyweight boxing champion, without the knowledge or approval of Cayton. King did so with a two-minute tirade of vilification and expletives aimed directly at Tyson's manager.

Cayton had been present in the room where King answered questions from Thomas Puccio, Cayton's attorney. Reporters saw the deposition on television monitors.

When King's deposition ended for the day, he began a few moments later to bellow at Cayton, whom he had identified earlier as "a hypocrite, an inveterate liar, a tyrant, a power zealot" and "an egotistical maniac."

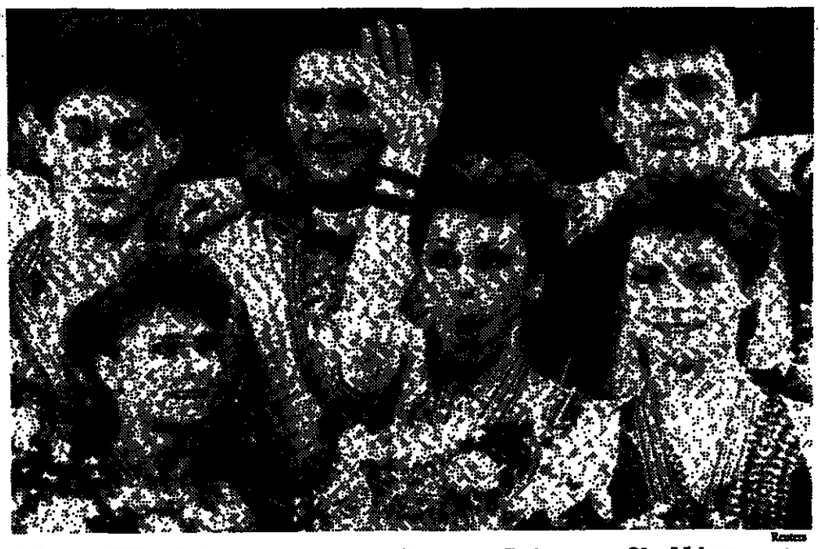
"You are a lying hypocrite," he was heard to scream at Cayton.

After King stormed from the room, Puccio said: "It's all part of his act, which you have to listen to if you want to hear him. It's part of his performance."

"Knowing who he is and what he is, his remarks didn't quite get to me," said Cayton.

Earlier, King described how Tyson had summoned him last May and at Tyson's urging negotiated a contract with King.

After Puccio admonished King at one point that "you're not here to make speeches," the promoter replied, "You subpoenaed me. Now you've got to deal with me."



Reuters

GOLD ON ICE — Larisa Selezneva clowned after she and Soviet partner Oleg Makarov, center rear, won the pairs' competition at the European Figure Skating Championships in England.

Galarraga Gets A 260% Raise From Expos

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Andres Galarraga, who led the National League in doubles last season, agreed Wednesday to a one-year contract with the Montreal Expos for $865,000 — a 260-percent increase from the $240,000 he made in 1988.

Galarraga, 27, batted .302 in 1988, fourth-best in the National League, with 29 homers and 92 runs batted in. The first baseman had eight triples, tied for sixth.

Bobby Bonilla, Joe Hesketh, Wes Gardner and Kevin Mitchell, who also had filed for arbitration, agreed to new contracts Wednesday.

Bonilla, 25, and the Pittsburgh Pirates agreed to a one-year contract for $730,000, from $485,000. The third baseman batted .274 last season with 24 home runs and 100 RBI.

Hesketh and the Montreal Expos settled at $417,000, up from $226,000. The left-hander, 4-3 last season with a 4.99 earned run average and two saves, agreed to the same salary that Toronto's John Cerutti accepted on Tuesday.

Gardner and the Boston Red Sox settled at $285,000, a $168,000 raise. The right-hander was 1-1 in 18 relief appearances with Boston before he became a starter. He was 8-6 overall with a 3.50 ERA.

Mitchell and the San Francisco Giants agreed at $535,000, a raise of $297,500. The third baseman hit .251 for the Giants with 19 homers and 80 RBI.

Meanwhile, free agent catcher-infielder Bob Brenly signed a one-year contract worth $450,000 with the Toronto Blue Jays.

Brenly batted .189 with five home runs and 22 RBI in 73 games with the Giants in 1988. He became a free agent on Dec. 20 when San Francisco did not offer him a new contract.

In other moves Wednesday, Ron Hassey and the Oakland Athletics agreed to a one-year contract with an option that is worth $700,000 guaranteed. Hassey will get $600,000 in 1989 and Oakland has an option for 1990 at $700,000. The Athletics must pay a $100,000 buyout if the option is not exercised. Hassey, a catcher, batted .257 with seven homers and 45 RBI.

Also, third baseman Chris Brown and the Detroit Tigers agreed to a one-year contract for $277,500. Brown hit .235 for San Diego with two homers and 19 RBI.

Jerry Don Gleaton, a left-hander, and the Kansas City Royals agreed to $220,000, a $100,000 raise. He was 0-4 with three saves in 42 games, all in relief.

There are 119 players remaining in salary arbitration. They were to exchange salary figures with their clubs Thursday. Hearings will be held from Feb. 1 to Feb. 20.

SCOREBOARD

SKIING

World Cup

WOMEN'S DOWNHILL
At Tignes, France)

1. Maria Walliser, Switzerland, 1 minute 19.16 seconds
2. Carole Merle, France, 1:19.57
3. Michaela Gerg, West Germany, 1:19.63
4. Heidi Zurbriggen, Switzerland, 1:19.96
5. Michela Figini, Switzerland, 1:20.15
6. Regine Moesenlechner, West Germany, 1:20.47
7. Chantal Bournissen, Switzerland, 1:20.51
8. Katrin Gutensohn, Austria, 1:20.62
9. Hilary Lindh, U.S., 1:20.67
10. Karen Percy, Canada, 1:20.84

OVERALL STANDINGS

1. Vreni Schneider, Switzerland, 257 points
2. Maria, 161
3. Ulrike Maier, Austria, 144
4. Figini, 140
5. Wallizer, 137
6. Mateja Svet, Yugoslavia, 102
7. Gerg, 81
8. Moesenlechner, 75
9. Sheila Wolf, Austria, 74
10. Tamara McKinney, U.S., 72

TRANSITION

BASEBALL
American League

CLEVELAND—Signed Tim Stoddard, pitcher, to minor-league contract. Invited Stoddard and Don Slaught and Tom Meagher, catchers, to their training camp.

BASKETBALL
National Basketball Association

DETROIT—Waived Steve Harris, guard. Activated Darryl Dawkins, center.

FOOTBALL
National Football League

DETROIT—Named Robert Widenhofer defensive coordinator and Frank Gansz special teams coach.

HOCKEY
National Hockey League

PITTSBURGH—Recalled Wendell Young, goalie, from Muskegon, International Hockey League.

COLLEGE

AUSTIN PEAY—Suspended Tommy Brown, forward, from basketball team for rest of season.

CALIFORNIA-DAVIS—Named Jim Sochor athletic director; Bob Foster football coach.

CINCINNATI—Named John Lovett defensive coordinator, Bill Sheridan outside linebackers coach, Ted Daisher defensive line coach, Russ Burns wide receivers coach and John Harbaugh tight ends coach and recruiting coordinator. Retained Bruce Ivery, running backs coach, and Lou West, secondary coach.

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlantic Division				
New York	25	11	.694	—
Philadelphia	21	16	.568	4½
Boston	16	20	.444	9
New Jersey	15	22	.405	10½
Washington	11	23	.324	13
Charlotte	10	27	.270	15½
Central Division				
Cleveland	27	7	.794	—
Detroit	24	11	.686	3½
Milwaukee	22	12	.647	5
Atlanta	23	14	.622	5½
Chicago	21	14	.600	6½
Indiana	9	26	.257	18½
WESTERN CONFERENCE				
Midwest Division				
Houston	22	14	.611	—
Utah	22	15	.595	½
Dallas	19	16	.543	2½
Denver	20	17	.541	2½
San Antonio	10	26	.278	12
Miami	4	31	.114	17½
Pacific Division				
LA Lakers	25	12	.676	—
Phoenix	21	14	.600	3
Seattle	21	14	.600	3
Portland	20	16	.556	4½
Golden State	17	16	.515	6
Sacramento	10	24	.294	13½
LA Clippers	10	27	.270	15

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

Boston 26 27 28 27—108
Philadelphia 28 33 19 35—115

Anderson 15-22 6-6 36, Barkley 7-17 9-13 23; McHale 14-19 3-4 31, Lewis 10-18 2-3 22. Rebounds: Boston 47 (Parish 16), Philadelphia 50 (Barkley, Gminski 11). Assists: Boston 33 (Johnson 13), Philadelphia 34 (Cheeks 11).

New Jersey 23 25 23 19— 90
Detroit 29 25 25 24—103

Dantley 10-17 4-6 24, Thomas 10-22 3-5 23; B. Williams 6-10 4-10 16, McGee 6-11 2-2 16. Rebounds: New Jersey 35 (B. Williams 11), Detroit 54 (Rodman 16). Assists: New Jersey 17 (Conner 10), Detroit 26 (Thomas 6, Johnson 6).

Charlotte 31 28 26 23—106
Milwaukee 24 35 36 23—118

Cummings 11-22 4-4 26, Pierce 8-9 2-4 18; Tripucka 9-14 1-1 20, Reid 9- 14 0-0 20. Rebounds: Charlotte 31 (Curelton 7), Milwaukee 35 (Sikma 10). Assists: Charlotte 24 (Bogues 6), Milwaukee 30 (Humphries 9).

Denver 18 30 12 27— 92
Dallas 28 34 28 28—102

Aguirre 11-20 3-9 26, Blackman 9-17 4-4 22; Schayes 8-17 3-4 20, English 8-17 0-0 16. Rebounds: Denver 48 (Lever 12), Dallas 46 (Donaldson 13). Assists: Denver 19 (Lever 5), Dallas 25 (Harper 9).

LA Clippers 19 38 22 18— 99
LA Lakers 27 28 24 32—111

Johnson 7-15 4-5 19, Worthy 8-13 0-0 16; Norman 7-21 5-6 19, Dalley 9-19 1-3 19. Rebounds: LA Clippers 45 (Benjamin 10), LA Lakers 64 (Worthy 15). Assists: LA Clippers 22 (Williams 5), LA Lakers 28 (Johnson 13).

New York 29 35 27 28—119
Golden State 34 33 31 35—133

Richmond 10-15 10-12 31, Mullin 13-20 4-4 30; Ewing 13-21 3-4 29, G. Wilkins 9-20 4-6 22. Rebounds: New York 58 (Oakley 15), Golden State 46 (Mullin, L. Smith, Richmond 8). Assists: New York 21 (Jackson 7), Golden State 26 (Richmond 11).

Selected College Scores

East

Bucknell 79, Drexel 77
Buffalo St. 104, Geneseo 71
Georgetown 80, Providence 77
Hofstra 48, Rider 34
Iona 69, Fordham 59
Lehigh 76, Delaware 67
Richmond 75, Marist 73
St. John's 62, Rutgers 61

South

Alabama 76, Kentucky 64
Clemson 104, Youngstown St. 74
Florida St. 112, Arkansas 103 (OT)
Georgia Tech 88, Alcorn St. 63
Jacksonville 98, South Florida 84
Louisiana St. 85, Vanderbilt 84
Mississippi 65, Auburn 64
North Carolina 91, Duke 71
N. Carolina St. 82, Wake Forest 64
South Carolina 78, Memphis St. 66
Tennessee 83, Florida 76
William & Mary 72, Navy 59

Midwest

Cincinnati 81, Tennessee St. 68
Kansas St. 98, Colorado 84
Miami (Ohio) 65, Bowling Green 62
Minnesota 76, Purdue 66
Ohio U. 86, E. Michigan 80
Oklahoma 123, Kansas 95
Oklahoma St. 124, Oral Roberts 98
Toledo 49, Ball St. 46
W. Michigan 72, C. Michigan 67

Southwest

Texas 90, Texas Tech 86
Texas Christian 85, Houston 54

SOCCER

ENGLISH FIRST DIVISION

Bradford 0, Bristol City 1
Luton 1, Southampton 1
Nottingham Forest 5, Queen's Park Rangers 2
West Ham 2, Aston Villa 1
Watford 1, Newcastle 0
Wimbledon 1, Everton 2
Reading 2, Hereford 3

HOCKEY

NHL Standings

WALES CONFERENCE	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Patrick Division						
Washington	24	16	7	55	170	152
Pittsburgh	25	16	4	54	208	188
NY Rangers	23	15	7	53	180	161
Philadelphia	24	22	2	50	188	168
New Jersey	17	22	7	41	158	187
NY Islanders	13	29	2	28	136	183
Adams Division						
Montreal	32	11	6	70	187	128
Boston	18	18	10	46	152	145
Buffalo	19	21	6	44	162	175
Hartford	17	24	3	37	155	160
Quebec	14	27	6	34	161	212

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Norris Division						
Detroit	21	17	8	50	178	177
St. Louis	16	21	7	39	152	161
Minnesota	14	22	9	37	144	166
Toronto	16	27	3	35	143	193
Chicago	12	25	7	31	167	202
Smythe Division						
Calgary	29	10	7	65	195	130
Los Angeles	27	16	3	57	240	192
Edmonton	23	18	5	51	197	170
Vancouver	18	23	6	42	148	151
Winnipeg	14	17	9	41	166	176

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

Hartford 1 0 0—1
Montreal 0 0 3—3

McPhee (16), Carbonneau (15), Svoboda (5); Ouennevillle (3). Shots on goal: Hartford (on Ray) 10-6-7—23; Montreal (on Sidorkiewicz) 10-8-8—26.

Minnesota 0 3 0 0—3
Buffalo 1 1 1 0—3

Arnlet (9), Sheppard (14), Velve (19); McRae (9), Pasak (3), Archibald (8). Shots on goal: Minnesota (on Puppa) 3-7-12-1—23; Buffalo (on Casey) 10-14-10-2—36.

Edmonton 3 4 2—9
Winnipeg 2 0 2—4

Howerchuk (20), Messier 2 (16), Carson (35), Hunter (4), Muni (4) McTavish (12), Kurri (26), Lamb (1); Boschman (6), Howerchuk (21), Donnelly (8), Joseph (3). Shots on goal: Edmonton (on Raddick, Berthiaume) 9-13-10—32; Winnipeg (on Fuhr, Renford) 8-13-7—28.

NY Rangers 2 2 3—6
Chicago 0 4 0—4

Kisio (15), Granato 3 (29), Sandstrom (15), Mullen (25); Larmer (24), Savard (??), Murray (10), Graham (17). Shots on goal: New York (on Beifour) 7-12-11—30; Chicago (on Vanbiesbrouck) 6-14-8—28.

TENNIS

Australian Open

SECOND ROUND
Men's Singles

Ramesh Krishnan, India, def. Mats Wilander (1), Sweden, 6-3, 6-2, 7-6 (7-5). Boris Becker (3), West Germany, def. Kelly Evernden, New Zealand, 7-5, 6-1, 6-3; Jason Stoltenberg, Australia, def. Anders Jarryd, Sweden, 6-3, 7-6 (7-4), 5-7, 7-5.

Wally Masur, Australia, def. Shuzo Matsuoka, Japan, 6-3, 6-1, 6-3; Miloslav Mecir, Czechoslovakia, def. Mark Kratzmann, Australia, 6-2, 6-7 (4-7), 7-6 (7-2), 6-2; Michiel Schapers, Holland, def. Marty Davis, United States, 6-7 (1-7), 7-6 (12-10), 6-1, 6-2.

Christo Van Rensburg, South Africa, def. Neil Broad, South Africa, 6-3, 6-3, 5-7, 7-6, 6-2; Leonardo Lavalle, Mexico, def. Pekkeheimo Veli, Finland, 6-0, 7-6, (7-4), 6-2, 6-1, Chris Pridham, Canada, def. Glenn Layendecker, United States, 6-7 (10-12), 2-6, 6-3, 7-6 (7-5) 12-10.

Goran Ivanisevic, Yugoslavia, def. John Fitzgerald, Australia, 6-3, 4-6, 6-3, 6-4; Mikael Pernfors, Sweden, def. Tore Meinecke, West Germany, 6-2, 6-3, 6-2; Mark Woodforde, Australia, def. Danilo Marcelino, Brazil, 6-4, 6-0, 6-2.

Jonas B. Svensson, Sweden, def. Hans-Dieter Beutel, West Germany, 6-2, 6-4, 6-3; Tom Nijssen, Holland, def. Slobodan Zivojinovic, Yugoslavia, 6-3, 6-2, 3-6, 6-3; Damir Keretic, West Germany, def. Paul Chamberlin, United States, 7-6 (7-3), 6-7 (2-7), 3-6, 6-4, 9-7; Jan Gunnarsson, Sweden, def. Christian Saceanu, West Germany, 6-1, 6-2, 6-7 (5-7), 4-6, 6-1.

Women's Singles

Helena Sukova (5), Czechoslovakia, def. Heather Ludloff, United States, 7-5, 6-3; Hana Mandlikova (15), Australia, def. Eva Pfaff, West Germany, 4-6, 6-1, 6-4. Pam Shriver (4), United States, def. Sarah Loosemore, Britain, 1-6, 6-3, 6-4.

Mary Joe Fernandez, United States, def. Ann Grossman, United States, 6-4, 7-6 (7-1); Renni Reis, United States, def. Patty Fendick (12), United States, 6-4, 7-6 (7-4); Martina Navratilova (2), United States, def. Jenny Byrne, Australia, 6-4, 7-6 (9-7).

Brenda Schultz, Holland, def. Anne Minter (14), Australia, 6-4, 3-6, 6-1; Lisa O'Neill, Australia, def. Eva Krapl, Switzerland, 6-4, 7-6 (7-4); Judith Wiesner, Austria, def. Emmanuelle Derly, France, 6-1, 6-2.

Jana Novotna, Czechoslovakia, def. Carrie Cunningham, United States, 6-2, 6-2; Catherine Tanvier, France, def. Pilar Vasquez, Peru, 6-3, 4-6, 6-2; Andrea Temesvari, Hungary, def. Kathrin Keil, United States, 4-6, 7-6 (7-4) 6-4, Catarina Lindqvist, Sweden, def. Lea Antonopolis, United States, 0-6, 6-2, 6-3; Belinda Cordwell, New Zealand, def. Beverley Bowes, United States, 3-6, 6-3, 12-10; Manon Bollegraf, Holland, def. Katrina Adams, United States, 6-7 (6-8), 6-2, 6-2; Michaela Jaggard, Australia, def. Frederica Bonsignori, Italy, 6-4, 3-6, 10-8.

SIDELINES

U.S. Track Group Eases Suspensions

SAN JOSE, California (AP) — A three-member panel of The Athletics Congress late Wednesday modified earlier indefinite suspensions handed down to U.S. 12 athletes or coaches who took part in track and field meets in South Africa.

The TAC suspended long jumper Tyrus Jefferson from competition for four years; former javelin world record holder Tom Petranoff for six years; Dave Laut, 1984 Olympic bronze medalist in the shot put, for four years; Ray Wicksell, former Arizona State distance runner, for four years; Milan Stewart, 1982 collegiate high hurdles champion, for four years, and pole vaulter Tom Hintnaus for four years.

The suspensions of sprinters Cedric Gilder and James Andrews, hurdler Keith Thibodeaux, and long jumper Kevin Atkins were all cut to two years.

Walliser Wins 2d Downhill of Season

TIGNES, France (AP) — Maria Walliser of Switzerland won her second World Cup ski race this season, defeating Carole Merle of France Thursday in a women's downhill.

Walliser was timed in 1 minute, 19.16 seconds. Merle, who moved into second place in the overall standings, was clocked in 1:19.57 with West Germany's Michaela Gerg third in 1:19.63.

Walliser won the women's downhill in Altenmarkt, Austria, in December. This was her 12th cup downhill victory; the winner of two bronze medals at last year's Olympics, she was the World Cup overall champion in 1986 and 1987.

For the Record

The NCAA rules committee voted down Wednesday a proposal to establish a tie breaker for U.S. college football games. Big Ten Conference coaches had advocated a tie breaker after six of their games last season ended without a winner. *(AP)*

British bookmakers said they will take in more than £2 million ($3.5 million) on the Super Bowl game. That pales in comparison to bets on major soccer matches and horse races but is a huge jump from the paltry sums wagered on the Super Bowl just three years ago. *(AP)*

Quotable

● Wide receiver Jerry Rice of the San Francisco 49ers, told that Cincinnati cornerback Eric Thomas had said the Bengals' entire secondary is faster than Rice: "This is not a track meet." *(LAT)*

● Quarterback Boomer Esiason of the Bengals, who throws his passes left-handed: "Dan Marino has the greatest right arm in football." *(LAT)*

● Coach Lou Holtz: "My first year at Notre Dame we had 1,804 freshmen. Of those, 1,798 came back as sophomores. Three dropped out, three flunked out. We were the only school in the country that lost as many football games as students." *(LAT)*

OBSERVER

Inaugural Ball Game

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — I once went to an Inaugural Ball. There were five Inaugural Balls that year. The one I went to was Number Five.

People who were going to run the government and make a terrible mess of the country during the next four years went to the Number One job. Their deputies went to the Number Two and assistants to the deputies to Number Three.

Number Five was so far down the social line that people with tickets to it were ashamed to admit it.

Mine was a press ticket, so I had to show up. Press giants, like publishers and columnists who had said LBJ was the best thing since Thomas Jefferson, all had tickets to Number One or Number Two.

Sure I whined about Number Five. At the previous Inauguration, which was Kennedy's, I had walked 110 miles across Washington in a blizzard to cover a vaudeville show. Yes, walked. The storm had shut down public transportation and made streets impassable for anyone not traveling in a limousine with a snowplow escort.

Having suffered antarctic agonies in 1961 and been paid with such coin as glimpses of Sammy Davis Jr. and Frank Sinatra are made of, I felt entitled to a Number Three Inaugural Ball. At least a Number Four. No dice.

□

Going to an Inaugural Ball is not the worst assignment possible on Jan. 20. That distinction goes to the job of covering the inaugural parade.

For this you sit in miserable, cold, hard bleachers on Pennsylvania Avenue and watch every drum-and-bugle corps in the United States march by.

Compared with this horror, even the Number Five Ball didn't look too bad. It was in a hotel which, though teetering on the brink of ruin, would at least be heated. And a reporter had only to note the presence of any celebrities and keep an eye on the president when he came in for his ceremonial dance.

The joint was packed, mostly with people very young for an Inaugural Ball. I guessed they'd got their tickets secondhand from uncles who were afraid of being seen at Number Five.

No celebrities showed up, at least so far as I could tell. This was not surprising. What kind of celebrity would show up at the Number Five Ball? You might as well send Johnny Carson a wire saying you never wanted to be on his show again.

Finding an empty space at a table, my wife and I sat. Since I am very weak on celebrities, my wife had agreed to come along and spot them for me.

One of the people at our table looked famous. "Could he be Jack Warner?" I whispered to my wife. Jack Warner then ran the Warner Brothers movie studio. Enjoying her new life as a cheeky journalist, she asked him.

No, he said, very politely. He was not Jack Warner. He was Peter Hurd.

"A famous painter," I whispered to my wife, amazed to find anybody as famous as Peter Hurd at the Number Five Ball. He said he lived somewhere out in one of the desert states and I guessed he came to Number Five because he didn't know Washington well enough to stay away.

Later, though, it turned out he'd been commissioned to paint an oil portrait of President Johnson, so I figured he wanted to study how the president looked when he was drawn with dance fatigue late in the night, which was when he would finally get to the Number Five Ball.

Maybe Hurd saw too well, because afterward when his Johnson portrait was completed the president rejected it, announcing to all humanity that it was "the ugliest thing I ever saw in my life."

□

When the president finally arrived at Number Five he was accompanied by Gregory Peck. Peck had that glow that all true celebrities have. I needed no spotter to recognize him. As my favorite aunt used to say when looking at coffined persons she had known in life, he looked just like himself.

Johnson later took a lot of abuse about his Vietnam policy, but that night he was a true gentleman. He didn't just put in an appearance at the Number Five Ball; he danced to two numbers before leaving.

I told the majesty of the press that Johnson had come and gone safely and there was nothing else to report. I didn't reveal that Peter Hurd had attended Number Five. No use ruining the guy. Anyhow, Johnson would do that later.

New York Times Service

An Aristocrat Who Championed Liberty

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Amid the hoopla of the French Revolution bicentennial, a quieter anniversary has gone all but unnoticed.

It is 300 years this week since the birth of Montesquieu, a key figure in the intellectual awakening of the 18th century that history knows as The Enlightenment.

According to Alain Peyrefitte, the French writer and politician, Montesquieu formulated the rules of the revolution as it ought to have been rather than the *danse macabre* into which it degenerated.

Montesquieu's true political legacy is the U.S. Constitution, for it was from him that the Founding Fathers took the cardinal principle of the separation of powers, by which the legislature makes the law and the executive administers it.

From Montesquieu, too, came the idea that cabinet officers should not serve in Congress, that church and state should remain separated, that the true end of government is liberty.

Liberty he defined as "the power of doing what we ought to will, and in not being constrained to do what we ought not to will."

Montesquieu predicted the American Revolution more than 40 years before it happened, saying correctly it would be caused by English restrictions on American trade. He was less successful at predicting the future of his own country, believing from his aristocratic standpoint that reform would be accompanied with moderation. Later *philosophes* thought he was too conservative and attached to the feudal past.

Montesquieu was born Charles-Louis de Secondat at La Brède in the wine-producing country near Bordeaux. His father was a minor noble, his mother partly English.

He inherited the barony of Montesquieu and a position in the Parlement of Bordeaux upon the death of an uncle in 1716, which gave him the time and financial security to begin a career of productive study and writing. Study, he said, was "the sovereign remedy against all the disappointments of life. I have never known any trouble that an hour's reading would not dissipate."

The spirit of the Enlightenment in France effectively dates from Montesquieu's first book, the "Lettres persanes" ("Persian Letters") of 1721, in which he satirized Parisian civilization as supposedly seen through the eyes of two Persian travelers and expressed his hatred of despotism.

Montesquieu spent a couple of years in England between 1729 and 1731, where he developed his ideas about a political system tempered by checks and balances, became a freemason and was elected a member of the Royal Society.

In 1734, Montesquieu published his "Considérations sur les causes de la grandeur des Romains et de leur décadence" ("Reflections on the Rise and Fall of the Roman Empire"), an important inspiration for Edward Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire."

Gibbon and Montesquieu differed in their analysis of the cause of Rome's decline, Montesquieu attributing it primarily to the transition from a republican to a monarchical form of government. He did not like monarchy, especially a despotic monarchy, and he resented the emasculation of the nobility to which he belonged by the king of France. "The spirit of monarchy," he said, "is war and aggrandizement."

Montesquieu is best remembered for "L'Esprit des lois" ("The Spirit of Laws"), published in 1748, one of the great works in the history of political theory and jurisprudence.

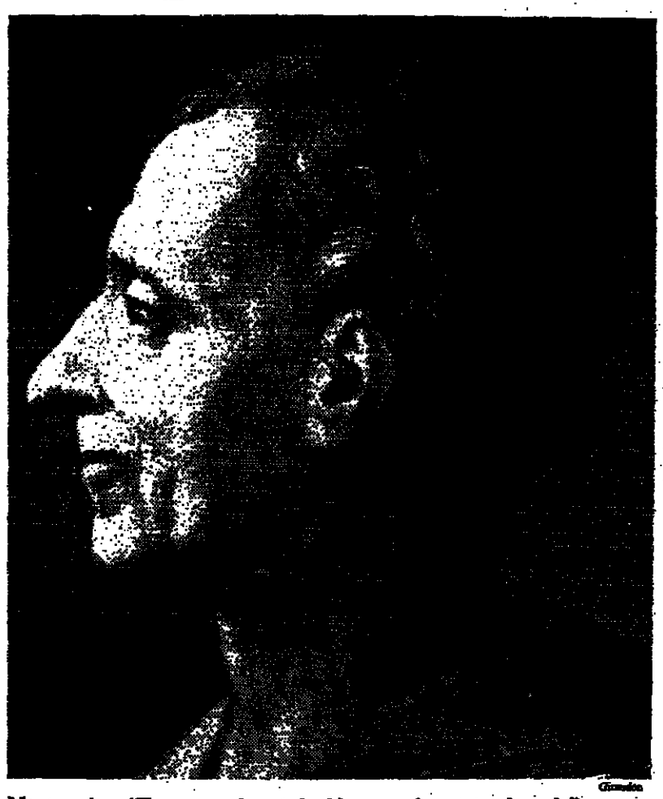
The book marked an important break from the earlier view that history was a working out of divine will. Montesquieu thought instead that men and their laws are shaped by factors such as environment, climate and custom — a view that many found revolutionary in the 18th century. France's divided religious factions, the Jansenists and the Jesuits, united in their condemnation of the work, and the Vatican placed it on the Index of forbidden books in 1851.

Religious critics said that, in assuming history is determined by natural and secular factors, Montesquieu had removed the scope for free will. The Jesuits argued that truth and justice are absolute, not relative to place or time.

"L'Esprit des lois" was wildly successful, going through 22 editions in less than two years and making its author famous throughout Europe. Frederick the Great of Prussia kept it by his bed, along with a well-thumbed copy of Machiavelli's "The Prince." The Empress Catherine of Russia called it "a breviary for rulers."

Montesquieu's books bristled with epigrams and modern ideas. He poked fun at the first great stock market crash by lampooning the magician who made people believe paper was money. He called commerce the best cure for prejudice, described peace as the natural effect of trade, and deprecated the competitive massing of armaments in the mid-18th century. Montesquieu reviled slavery, called disrespect for women "the surest sign of moral corruption" and prized the acquisition of knowledge. "You have to study a great deal to know a little," he said.

Above all, he preached the virtue of liberty in moderation. Liberty was not the same as independence, he said. It is "a right of doing whatever the laws permit. If a citizen could do what they forbid, he would no longer be possessed of liberty, because all his fellow-citizens would have the same power."



Montesquieu: "Every man invested with power is apt to abuse it."

For Montesquieu, living in an age of arbitrary justice, torture and cruel punishment, liberty went hand in hand with wise and moderate laws — a view later elaborated by Cesare Beccaria in his work on the reform of criminal justice. Above all, Montesquieu prized the intelligent use of human reason, which he called "the most perfect, the most noble, the most beautiful of all our faculties."

"Political liberty is to be found only in moderate governments," he said. "Constant experience shows us that every man invested with power is apt to abuse it and to carry his authority as far as it will go. To prevent this abuse, it is necessary from the very nature of things that power should be a check to power."

Scholars later found flaws in "L'Esprit des lois." Montesquieu took many of his facts on trust, they said. The work was clumsily organized and the style sometimes fragmented. The key ideas came from other sources, such as Aristotle, Plato or Machiavelli. But it was Montesquieu who brought these ideas together, dressed them in new clothes and made them part of modern thinking.

Voltaire, who was no great personal friend of Montesquieu's, perhaps best summed up posterity's judgment on "L'Esprit des lois." "In the first place, it is written with great wit," Voltaire said. "The book exhibits grand views, attacks tyranny, superstition and grinding taxation. Montesquieu was almost always in error with the learned because he was not learned; but he was always right against the fanatics and the promoters of slavery. Europe owes him eternal gratitude."

PEOPLE

Rock-Studded Night For New Hall of Famers

A jam session featuring fending Rolling Stones stars Mick Jagger and Keith Richards, and a tribute by Bruce Springsteen to the late Roy Orbison brought a climax to the fourth annual Rock 'n' Roll Hall of Fame induction. Earlier at New York's Waldorf-Astoria Hotel the Stones, Stevie Wonder, the Temptations, Otis Redding and Dion DiMucci were inducted, as was the producer Phil Spector.

□

Stephen Schwerner, whose brother Michael was one of three voting rights workers killed in Mississippi in 1964, is unhappy with the re-enactment of the slayings in the film "Mississippi Burning." Schwerner, 51, dean of students at Antioch College in Yellow Springs, Ohio, said he is concerned about its depictions of blacks as passive spectators in the civil rights movement in the South and the FBI as a champion of civil rights. Director Alan Parker has emphasized that "Mississippi Burning" is fiction.

□

King Kong's favorite blonde, Fay Wray, has titled her memoirs "On the Other Hand." She'll celebrate publication on Feb. 20 with a party — atop the Empire State Building.

□

Mickey Rooney has signed a contract to write his life story, chronicling his 65 years in show business, eight marriages and working relationships with stars like Marilyn Monroe, Judy Garland, Elizabeth Taylor and Red Skelton.

□

Sweden's Royal Dramatic Theatre and Royal Opera, which nurtured the careers of international stars like Greta Garbo and Birgit Nilsson, may be facing the end of their glory days because of proposed state budget cuts. "We are facing deep artistic wounds. The consequences are impossible to fathom," said Ingmar Bergman, who has retired from the stage to direct plays for the Royal Theatre. The proposals still have to be approved by parliament.

□

The Soviet Union has purchased 13 love letters written by poet Alexander Pushkin to Natalya Goncharova before Pushkin married her in 1831. Yuri M. Khilchevsky, a deputy Soviet minister of culture, called the purchase a "festive event."

TODAY'S

INTERNATIONAL REAL ESTATE MARKETPLACE

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